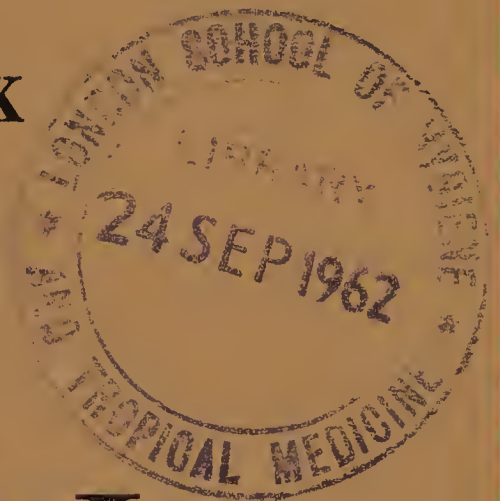




CITY OF YORK



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1959

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THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Rt. Hon. THE LORD MAYOR
(ALDERMAN R. S. OLOMAN)

Chairman: COUNCILLOR DR. S. S. HART

Vice-Chairman: COUNCILLOR J. M. WOOD

Ald. E. L. Keld	Counc. Coates	Counc. Wightman
„ A. Kirk	„ Wood	„ Kirby
Counc. Fawcett	„ Spofforth	„ Wardell
„ Buckle	„ Lacamp	„ Lee
„ Hopper	„ Armitage	„ Banwell
		„ Sunderland

Co-opted Members:—Drs. A. P. S. Sanders and A. I. MacLeod, Miss L. A. Clements, Miss F. V. R. Jewitt and R. Park, Esq.

MATERNITY AND GENERAL WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE

Ald. E. L. Keld	Counc. Wightman (Chairman)
Counc. Fawcett	„ Coates
„ Buckle	„ Dr. Hart
„ Armitage	„ Lee
„ Wardell	„ Banwell
	„ Sunderland

Dr. A. I. MacLeod, Miss L. A. Clements and Miss F. V. R. Jewitt

UNIFORMS SUB-COMMITTEE

Counc. Hopper	Counc. Armitage
„ Wightman	„ Wardell
„ Buckle	Miss L. A. Clements

ADMISSIONS TO MOTHER AND BABY HOMES SUB-COMMITTEE

Counc. Buckle	Counc. Wightman (Chairman)
Dr. A. I. MacLeod	„ Armitage

MENTAL HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE

Ald. E. L. Keld	Counc. Wightman
Counc. Fawcett	„ Coates
„ Buckle	„ Wardell
„ Spofforth	„ Dr. Hart (Chairman)
„ Kirby	„ Lacamp
Dr. A. I. MacLeod	„ Banwell
Dr. A. P. S. Sanders	

JOINT HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE WITH HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE re COMPREHENSIVE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

H.C. Members	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle; margin-right: 5px;">{</div> <div> Counc. Hart „ Spofforth „ Fawcett „ Wightman </div> </div>	H.M.C. Members	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle; margin-right: 5px;">{</div> <div> W. L. Lawton, Esq. B. P. Rowntree, Esq. Ald. I. B. Shaw L. L. Evans, Esq. (Chairman) </div> </div>
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SANITARY SERVICES AND UNHEALTHY AREAS SUB-COMMITTEE

Ald. A. Kirk	Counc. Lacamp
Counc. Kirby	„ Wood
„ Fawcett	„ Dr. Hart
„ Banwell	„ Spofforth (Chairman)
„ Buckle	„ Sunderland

HEALTH CENTRES SUB-COMMITTEE

Ald. E. L. Keld	Counc. Hopper
„ A. Kirk	„ Wightman
Counc. Buckle	„ Dr. Hart
„ Fawcett	„ Banwell
„ Wood	„ Wardell
„ Spofforth	

Drs. Sanders and MacLeod, Miss L. A. Clements and R. Park, Esq.

AMBULANCE SERVICE SUB-COMMITTEE

Counc. Wood (Chairman)	Counc. Buckle
„ Dr. Hart	„ Kirby
„ Hopper	„ Wardell
Dr. A. P. S. Sanders	„ Banwell

APPOINTMENTS SUB-COMMITTEE

Counc. Hart (Chairman)	Counc. Armitage
„ Wardell	„ Spofforth
„ Wood	„ Lee
Miss F. V. R. Jewitt	

JOINT ADVISORY SUB-COMMITTEE WITH YORK EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND YORK "A" AND TADCASTER HOSPITAL MANAGE- MENT COMMITTEE

Counc. Hart	Counc. Wood
„ Buckle	

SAFETY IN THE HOME SUB-COMMITTEE

Counc. Hart	Counc. Wightman
„ Armitage	„ Banwell
„ Kirby	„ Sunderland
Dr. A. I. MacLeod	

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health, Principal School Medical Officer and Chief Medical Officer, Welfare Committee:—

CATHERINE B. CRANE, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (London), 9 St. Leonard's Place (Tel.: 24811).

Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare:—

EMILY L. SIMON, M.D., B.S., D.P.H., D.C.H.

Assistant Medical Officer:—

DORA HAMSHAW, B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H.

Part-time Medical Officers for Maternity and Child Welfare:—

ISABELLA M. B. HESSION, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

ALLISON THOMAS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (to 17.3.59)

Consultants:—

Child Health	...	...	...	W. HENDERSON, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.C.H.
Dermatology	...	...	...	C. W. MACKENZIE, B.M., B.Ch., M.R.C.P.
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	N. J. M. HESSION, M.B., Ch.B. (Ireland), B.A.O.
Obstetrics	...	...	...	A. R. LISTER, M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S. J. B. ROY, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.O.G.
Orthopaedics	...	...	...	K. M. ADAMSON, M.Sc., M.B.Ch.B.
Psychiatry	...	...	...	W. A. L. BOWEN, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.M.
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	S. P. WILSON, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Venereal Diseases	...	...	...	E. H. T. RUTHERFORD, F.R.C.S., M.B., Ch.B.

Senior Medical Officer for Mental Health:—

H. ELLETT-BROWN, M.A., B.M., B.Ch., D.P.M.

Senior Assistant School Medical Officer:—

F. B. SHEVLIN, M.B., Ch.B.

School Medical Officers:—

M. C. BARNET, M.B., Ch.B.

F. C. McNELIS, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (to 31.3.59)

I. M. SUTCLIFFE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (from 1.9.59)

Principal School Dental Officer:—

G. TURNER, L.D.S.

School Dental Officer:—

P. I. TOWNEND, B.Ch.D.

Dental Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare (part-time):—

Miss L. RITCHIE, L.D.S.

Chief Public Health Inspector:—

NORMAN HANCOCK, F.R.S.H. (a) (b) (c) (d)

Senior Assistant Public Health Inspector:—

L. C. BRYAN (a) (b) (c) (d)

Senior Housing and Drainage Inspector:—

J. WILSON (a) (b) (c) (d)

Special Inspector for Food Hygiene:—

G. W. LILLEY (a) (b)

Special Inspector for Meat:—

F. WALLS (a) (b)

Assistant Public Health Inspectors:—

A. M. ALLAN (a) (b); G. BAILLIE (a) (b) (to 16.4.59); P. D. BEADLE (a) (b); M. BAKER (a) (b) (from 6.7.59); H. HALL (a) (b) (from 2.11.59)

(a) = Public Health Inspector's Certificate.

(b) = Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate.

(c) = Sanitary Science.

(d) = Smoke Inspector's Certificate.

Rodent Officer:—

M. LUND

Veterinary Surgeon:—

G. M. SUTHERLAND, M.R.C.V.S. (part-time)

Public Analyst:—

HUGH CHILDS, B.Sc., F.I.C. (Sheffield) (part-time)

AMBULANCE SERVICE—

*Ambulance Officer:—*L. P. SAWYER, M.R.I.P.H.H.

*Control Officer:—*H. L. BASTICK

DAY NURSERIES—

Supervising Matron and Matron, Crombie Avenue Nursery:—

Miss M. K. VOLANS (e) (f)

Matron, Heworth Nursery:—

Miss E. C. OTTER (i)

Superintendent Nursing Officer and Supervisor of Midwives:—

Miss A. W. MATHER (e) (f) (g)

Health Visitor/School Nurses:—

Miss M. C. KELLY (e) (f) (g); Miss G. I. CALLON (e) (f) (g); Miss G. T. McALLISTER (e) (f) (g); Mrs. M. T. HAWKSBY (e) (f) (g) (to 23.5.59); Miss L. C. BROWN (a) (f) (g) (from 12.10.59); Miss E. ENGLISH (f) (g).

Health Visitors:—

MISS A. DUNLAVEY (*e*) (*f*) (*g*); MRS. T. NIXON (*e*) (*f*) (*g*); MISS D. ROBINSON (*e*) (*f*) (*g*); MISS M. CHILTON (*e*) (*f*) (*g*); MISS B. HUGHES (*e*) (*f*) (*g*) (to 31.7.59).

Tuberculosis Visitors:—

MISS F. COLLIER (*e*) (*f*) (*g*); MRS. F. GLOAG (*f*) (*l*) (from 12.1.59).

Assistant Health Visitors:—

MRS. E. LEONARD (*e*) (*f*); MISS P. E. STRACHEY-HAWDON (*f*) (from 17.8.59); MRS. F. M. PLATTS (*f*) (*e*) (from 25.5.59).

Visitor for Gastric Follow-up Work:—

MRS. C. M. DENT (part-time)

District Nurses:—

MISS J. DOUGLAS (*e*) (*f*) (*h*) (Senior District Nurse); MISS D. M. PAGE (*f*) (*h*) (to 31.12.59); MRS. I. M. RICHARDSON (*f*); MISS J. F. GRETTON (*e*) (*f*) (to 6.10.59) †; MRS. A. STORRS (*f*); MISS V. HARRISON (*e*) (*f*) (*h*); MR. D. H. ROWE (*f*) (*h*) (to 13.6.59); MRS. L. HARDIE (*e*) (*f*) (*h*); MR. L. W. CAROLAN (*f*) (*h*); MRS. N. TURNBULL (*f*) (*h*); MISS E. METCALFE (*f*) (*h*); MISS E. J. HODGSON (*e*) (*f*) (*h*); MISS N. R. BUCKTON (*f*) (*h*); MRS. J. D. ROY (*e*) (*f*) (*h*); MRS. D. M. WHITE (*e*) (*f*) (*h*) (to 28.2.59); MR. A. E. HESKETT (*f*) (*h*) (from 4.8.59); MRS. E. ALLISON (*f*) (from 2.11.59)

Health Welfare Officer:—

MRS. M. E. JOHNSON

Organiser of Home Helps:—

MRS. N. HAKIM

Part-time Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives:—

MISS M. HIBBS (*e*) (*f*) (to 6.4.59)

Municipal Midwives:—

MISS A. HODGSON (*e*) (*f*) (*h*) (Senior Midwife); MISS B. A. CONRICH (*e*); MISS D. M. COOPER (*e*); MRS. D. M. FORTUNE (*e*) (to 14.1.59); MISS I. B. F. HUTCHINSON (*e*) (*f*); MRS. M. C. SKELTON (*e*) (*f*); MRS. S. GRINSTEAD (*e*) (*f*); MISS M. SCAIFE (*e*) (*f*).

School Nurses:—

MRS. S. DALTON (*e*) (*f*); MISS E. STODDART (*e*) (*f*); MISS M. CHETWYND (*f*); MRS. L. REYNOLDS (*f*).

Dental Attendants:—

MISS R. E. GLEW (*j*); MRS. G. MARTIN (*m*).

Skin Clinic Nurse:—

MRS. A. BATTLE (*k*).

† Transferred for Health Visitor Training.

- (*e*) = State Certified Midwife.
- (*f*) = State Registered Nurse.
- (*g*) = Health Visitor's Certificate.
- (*h*) = Queen's Nurse.
- (*i*) = Certified Nursery Nurse.
- (*j*) = Dental Nurse's Certificate.
- (*k*) = State Enrolled Assistant Nurse.
- (*l*) = Tuberculosis Association Certificate.
- (*m*) = N.N.E.B. Certificate.

Senior Mental Welfare Officer:—

G. A. BRADLEY

Assistant Mental Welfare Officers:—

K. G. CODLING

F. N. RIGG

Psychiatric Social Workers:—

J. S. HEAP (Senior)

MISS M. HAMILTON

Home Teacher and Supervisor of Occupation Centre:—

MISS A. I. NEWSOME

Supervisor, Male Industry Group:—

J. A. GORMAN

Assistant Supervisor:—

D. LEES

Supervisor, Female Industry Group:—

MRS. K. R. GORMAN

Assistant Supervisors:—

MRS. M. BESTLEY

MRS. A. DREW

MRS. M. B. MOORE (to 13.3.59)

MISS P. LEGGOTT (from 14.9.59)

Clerical Staffs

(a) *Health Department:—*

Chief Clerk:—C. W. PRIME

Senior Clerk:—L. W. RICHMAN

Accounts Clerk:—R. A. WILKINSON

Clerks:—MRS. M. WAITE, MRS. W. I. TIPLADY, MISS M. DRINKEL, MRS. K. SEEVERS, MRS. I. M. STEWART, A. JACKSON (to 22.7.59)†, J. K. SAMPLE (from 20.7.59), MISS J. FORSHAW (from 29.12.59).

(b) *Ambulance Service*:—

Clerks:—J. A. CROFT and Miss A. FISHER

(c) *Child Welfare Centre*:—

Senior Clerk:—MRS. M. CHAPMAN

Clerks:—MRS. A. TALBOT (to 3.8.59), MRS. G. TAYLOR, MRS. S. GRAHAM (from 30.11.59) and MRS. A. SHAW (from 27.7.59)

Gale Lane Clinic—Clerk (part-time): MRS. S. ELMER

(d) *Mental Welfare Department*:—

Senior Clerk:—MRS. G. SMITH

Clerk:—Miss P. FERGUSON

(e) *Public Health Inspector's Section*:—

Senior Clerk:—W. V. HADLEY

Clerks:—G. A. WARE (to 31.12.59), Miss M. TOBIN (to 13.6.59), MRS. J. SMITH (from 29.12.59) and A. JACKSON (from 23.7.59)†

(f) *School Clinic*:—

Chief Clerk:—Miss D. BLAKER

Clerks:—Miss M. SOWRAY, Miss H. F. MILBURN, Miss C. M. LONSDALE, MRS. E. E. HEDINBURGH

Clinical Clerks:—Miss M. A. ROBINSON and Miss J. K. DANBY

† Transferred to Section (e)

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1959.

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report on the health of the City for 1959.

Vital Statistics

The Infant Mortality Rate (deaths of infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births) of 26·9, and the Perinatal Mortality Rate (deaths during the first week of life and stillbirths per 1,000 total births) of 39·7 were unsatisfactory. The Infant Mortality Rate in York has been consistently lower than the average for the country since 1946, and this sharp rise is disappointing. Of the 45 deaths under the age of 1 year, the 3 chief causes were: prematurity (17 deaths), congenital malformations (11 deaths) and intra-cranial haemorrhage (4 deaths). The returns are analysed in detail in the body of the Report.

The high rate for 1959 may be a chance phenomenon, as returns for the first half of 1960 appear to be lower. Nevertheless, the Infant Mortality and Perinatal Mortality Rates are sensitive indices of the health of the community and the increase is disturbing.

Infectious Disease

The incidence of infectious disease as assessed by notifications, was, on the whole, satisfactory. There was, however, a marked increase in Scarlet Fever notifications.

1. SCARLET FEVER—258 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified compared with 92 the previous year, and an average of 107 over the past 5 years. Prior to 1954, the figure was consistently higher, the average number of cases notified each year between 1949 and 1953 being 297. Increase in streptococcal infection (this group includes the organism causing Scarlet Fever) manifests itself in various ways and the increase is not peculiar to York. Reports of outbreaks of Acute Nephritis (also caused by a haemolytic streptococcus) were received from the North Riding during the year, and specimens from 29 cases were reported as having been examined and found positive by York County Hospital Pathology Department. Of these, 20 were York cases. The condition is not notifiable, so that the true incidence is not known. There was no evidence of concentration of cases in any one school or in any particular section of the community.

2. POLIOMYELITIS—There was no case of Paralytic Poliomyelitis in the City during the year, the only notifications received being of three non-paralytic cases during January. Vaccination of the 15-25 age group against Poliomyelitis commenced in December, 1958, but in spite of widespread publicity there was a very poor response until the death of Jeffrey Hall, the footballer, in March. This tragic event and the admirable example set by the York City Football Team (who were subsequently all vaccinated) led to an almost overwhelming demand from young people for vaccination. Over 12,000 injections were given during the 2 months April and May. We are grateful to the Lord Mayor

(Councillor Philipson) who attended in person, to the City Football Team—who allowed the fact that they had been vaccinated against poliomyelitis to be used for publicity purposes, and to the staff who worked long hours so willingly to meet the demand from the public.

3. **TUBERCULOSIS**—The satisfactory decline in the incidence of Tuberculosis continued. This decline led the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis to change its name to the Chest and Heart Association, and the local branch to widen its scope to offer help to any necessitous case of heart or chest disease. The B.C.G. vaccination scheme for 13-14-year-olds was extended to include any child attending school over the age of 13, and students attending universities, teacher training colleges, technical colleges and other establishments of further education.

Environmental Hygiene

1. **CLEAN AIR**—York is not scheduled as a “Black” area, but the degree of atmospheric pollution as estimated by deposit gauges, differs very little from records for some of the scheduled areas. Two recording stations for quantitative and qualitative analysis were set up by the Health Committee in addition to the existing deposit gauges during the year.

Damage caused by atmospheric pollution to the fabric of the Minster and to domestic furnishings causing unnecessary expense and work, are evident to the naked eye. Damage caused to the delicate structure of the lung, however, is only evident in resulting ill health. York rates for both Bronchitis and Cancer of the Lung approximate to the national rates, but in 4 out of the last 5 years the rates for Bronchitis were higher, and in 1 year the rate for Cancer of the Lung was higher than that for the whole country.

2. **HOUSING**—Slum clearance continued according to the schedule of the first five-year programme. The Department was handicapped by a grave shortage of Public Health Inspectors, so that there was a danger early in the year of our not being able to keep up with this programme. The Council, therefore, agreed to appoint Assistant Housing Inspectors with building qualifications only, but the vacancies in the establishment for qualified Public Health Inspectors and pupils were, fortunately, filled, without it being necessary to implement this. There is a danger of staff without full qualifications becoming redundant, as might have happened in this case when the slum clearance programme slows down. The gravest difficulty in implementing the programme at the time of going to press appears to be lack of houses for the early rehousing of tenants of properties where orders have been confirmed.

District Nursing

The Report of the Advisory Committee on the training of District Nurses was published during the year. It has been York's policy since the establishment of the service in 1948 to appoint nurses holding the Certificate of the Queens Institute of District Nursing, or to sponsor them for training. 70% of our District Nursing Staff are so trained.

Two nurses (Nurse Page and Nurse Fox) received their Long Service Badges from Princess Alice, at St. James' Palace, during the year.

The District Nursing Loan Service received a generous gift of equipment from the Co-operative Society Loan Service when the latter was discontinued. Requests for major home-nursing equipment are increasing. It is often possible

to nurse patients with grave handicaps at home, who without this costly equipment, would need to remain in hospital.

The Linen and Laundry Service for incontinent patients, which was established at the end of 1958, has proved of inestimable value.

Home Help Service

This service continues to expand. A scheme similar to the Rotherham scheme was approved for a grant of 6s. 0d. per week to be made to aged persons being tended by home helps and in need of extra nourishment or special diets. The grant is received from a voluntary organisation and is for cases recommended by general practitioners. The food is bought and cooked by the home helps to supplement normal expenditure.

Mental Health

The Mental Health Act, 1959, received Royal Assent during the year. The implementation of the Act and appreciation by the public of the new outlook on mental health must of necessity be a gradual process. York had anticipated legislation by the establishment in 1952, and subsequent development of a joint service with hospitals and general practitioners. The joint service ensures continuity of care for the patient whether in hospital or at home. The Act envisages just such continuity of care and emphasises particularly the value of care in the community. It seeks to make admission to, and discharge from, hospital for the majority of cases, as simple as admission to, and discharge from, a general hospital. The public are safeguarded by the retention in the Act of powers of detention on medical grounds.

York opened Howe Hill, its first short stay rehabilitation hostel for women discharged from mental hospitals during the year. It is described in detail in the body of the Report. Accommodation is provided for patients who no longer need hospital care, but either have some residual disability or need help in becoming established again in the community. This rehabilitation is, perhaps, the greatest problem facing local authorities under new legislation. It is not yet evident what proportion of long stay and short stay accommodation will be needed. Discussions have tended to concentrate on the provision of residential accommodation for defectives rather than for the short stay rehabilitation, or long stay care of patients who no longer need to be in psychiatric hospitals. Howe Hill is an experiment to help these patients.

The laundrette at the Occupation Centre was opened at the end of the year. This will provide work for some of the girls from the senior group, and take laundry from old people tended by our own home helps. Our greatest need for both male and female adult groups is work supplied by outside firms, which can be done by the defectives under supervision at the centre. We have no difficulty in placing our high grades in open industry and are grateful for the co-operation we receive in this matter. There is, however, urgent need for piece-work at the Centre.

Voluntary Organisations

The work of the Department has been greatly helped by many voluntary organisations in the City. We should like this year to comment particularly on the work of the National Society for Cancer Relief, and the Yorkshire Council of the British Empire Cancer Campaign. A link was established with

the N.S.C.R. whereby their visitor now meets the Medical Officer of Health and/or Superintendent Nursing Officer each month. This has aided the establishment of an after-care service for patients suffering from cancer. It has been our aim for many years to establish this much-needed service, but almost insuperable difficulties have previously been met.

The Education Committee of the Yorkshire Council of the B.E.C.C. (to which the Local Authority make a grant) continues to do most valuable work. Dr. Robert Sutherland's investigation into the attitude of the public towards cancer, and reasons why so many fail to attend early for treatment throws much light on these basic problems of cancer education. A one-day seminary for general practitioners in the area on the domiciliary care of terminal cases, was held in Leeds in conjunction with the university. This was a pilot course but its success justifies its being repeated in other areas of the region.

The major part of this Report has been written by the officers and staff of the respective sections of the Health Department. To them, and all members of the staff, I tender my sincere thanks, as also to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, my colleagues in other departments and my professional colleagues in the City. Without their unfailing help during the year, the standard of health among the people of York could not have been maintained.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C. B. CRANE

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer.

CITY OF YORK

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in acres: 7,007.

Population (Census, 1951), 105,336.

Total population, mid 1959 (Registrar General's Estimate), 104,900.

Number of hereditaments (at 31st March, 1959) according to the rate-books, 37,862 (including retail shops occupied as dwellings).

Average number of persons per hereditament, 2·7.

Rateable value (April, 1959), £1,346,453.

Estimated net produce of a penny rate, £5,520.

Marriages, 897. Rate per 1,000 population:—17·0 (E. & W. 15·0).

VITAL STATISTICS, 1959

(Registrar General's Figures)

	YORK	ENGLAND AND WALES
Live Births:		
Number	1,672	
Rate per 1,000 population—(Crude, 15·9; corrected)	15·4	16·5
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total Live Births	5·8	
Stillbirths:		
Number	40	
Rate per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths ...	23·3	
Total Live and Stillbirths	1,712	
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	45	
Infant Mortality Rates:		
Total Infant deaths per 1,000 total Live Births ...	26·9	22·0
Legitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate Live Births	24·7	
Illegitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate Live Births	61·8	
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total Live Births)	19·7	15·8
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total Live Births)	16·7	
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths	39·7	
Maternal Mortality (including abortion):		
Number of deaths	1	
Rate per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths ...	0·58	0·38

			TOTAL	M.	F.	
Live Births	{	Leg.	... 1,575	815	760	} Birth-rate: Crude 15·9 per 1,000 Corrected 15·4 per 1,000
	{	Illeg.	... 97	58	39	
Stillbirths	{	Leg.	... 39	22	17	} Rate per 1,000 total births 23·3
	{	Illeg.	... 1	—	1	
Deaths	...	...	1,250	604	646	Death-rate: Crude 11·9 per 1,000 Corrected 12·0 per 1,000

BIRTHS AND DEATHS (5 YEARS REVIEW)

Year	Estimated Population	Total (Nett) BIRTHS	Birth- rate	Total (Nett) DEATHS	Death- rate	Excess of Births over Deaths
1955	106,500	1,544	13·9	1,288	12·3	356
1956	106,200	1,587	14·4	1,301	10·9	286
1957	106,120	1,588	14·5	1,283	11·0	305
1958	105,600	1,681	15·4	1,248	11·2	433
1959	104,900	1,672	15·4	1,251	12·0	422
AVERAGE	...	1,614	14·7	1,274	11·5	360

MATERNAL AND INFANT MORTALITY, 1955-1959

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
(a) MATERNAL MORTALITY:					
No. of deaths (YORK) ...	—*	—	2	1	1
Rate per 1,000 births:—					
York ...	—*	—	1·12	0·55	0·58
England and Wales ...	0·64	0·56	0·47	0·43	0·38*
(b) INFANT MORTALITY:					
Deaths under 1 year (YORK) ...	35	29	25	34	45
Rate per 1,000 live births:					
York ...	23·3	16·2	14·2*	19·2	26·9
England and Wales ...	24·9	23·7	23·1	22·5	22·0*

*—Lowest on record.

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY, 1958-1959
(Registrar-General's figures)

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	
	Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate
1958	6	0·05*	—	—	6	0·05*
1959	13	0·12	1	0·01	13	0·12
Average for 5 years	9	0·08	0·6	0·00	10	0·09

*—Lowest on record.

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	66	78	67	47	52	44	45	43	34*	19*
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	23	23	23	17	13	17	17	10	7	3*
Total	89	101	90	64	65	61	62	53	41	22*

*—Lowest on record.

There were 202 male and 167 female cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and 23 male and 21 female cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis on the register at 31st December, 1959.

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1955-1959

Cause of Death	Years				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Tuberculosis, respiratory	9	9	10	6	13
Tuberculosis, other	—	1	2	—	1
Syphilitic disease... ..	6	1	1	—	2
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	2	1	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	1	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	3	5	1	2	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	34	39	26	30	19
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	40	35	42	55	48
Malignant neoplasm, breast	25	26	21	28	19
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	10	11	14	12	14
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	116	117	120	105	90
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	6	9	7	8	8
Diabetes	4	10	7	7	8
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	216	200	190	156	211
Coronary disease, angina	188	202	222	189	227
Hypertension with heart disease	31	33	47	70	52
Other heart disease	177	151	196	214	175
Other circulatory diseases	58	48	48	40	45
Influenza	1	5	15	3	8
Pneumonia	45	83	57	72	69
Bronchitis... ..	60	72	74	69	60
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	20	13	10	12	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	17	14	10	8	8
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	5	6	4	10
Nephritis and nephrosis	18	10	10	5	15
Hyperplasia of prostate	18	11	9	12	2
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	2	1	1
Congenital malformations	5	5	9	8	14
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	124	115	80	69	79
Motor vehicle accidents	7	12	8	15	6
All other accidents	35	41	24	31	29
Suicide	12	17	10	13	8
Homicide and operations of war	2	1	2	3	5
All Causes—TOTALS	1,288	1,301	1,283	1,248	1,251

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

National Health Service Act, 1946—Sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 29 and 51

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(Section 22)

1. Infant Welfare Centres

(a)	Number of Centres provided and maintained by the Council	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
(b)	Number of Centres provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(c)	Total number of children who first attended at the Centres during the year and who, on the date of the first attendance were—							
(i)	Under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,203
(d)	Total number of children under five years of age who attended at the Centres during the year and who, at the end of the year, were—							
(i)	Under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,028
(ii)	Over 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,528

2. Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics

All clinics are run by the Hospital Management Committee primarily for maternity hospital patients. Cases are seen as necessary for the Local Authority on an agency basis, but all ante-natal work for domiciliary cases is now undertaken by midwives and general practitioners.

(i)	Number of ante-natal sessions held by Council Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	96
(ii)	Number of attendances	...	...	...	...	...	1,329

3. Infant Deaths and Stillbirths

There were 45 infant deaths, 28 of which were in the first week of life and 40 stillbirths during the year. The equivalent rates were 26·9 for Infant Mortality, 23·3 for Stillbirths, and 39·7 as a Perinatal Death Rate. This is the first year since 1946 that the York Infant Mortality Rate has been higher than the rate for England and Wales, and is disappointing.

Of the 45 infant deaths, 40 were legitimate births, 5 illegitimate and their scatter approximately even over the months. (1st quarter—10; 2nd quarter—13; 3rd quarter—13; 4th quarter—9).

24 were males, 21 females, and their age at death is shown in the following table:—

Under 24 hours	1—7 days	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	4 weeks-3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	TOTAL
17	11	3	—	2	1	6	3	2	45

Under 1 week — 28
Under 4 weeks — 33
4 weeks—1 year — 12

PLACE OF BIRTH

8 of the neonatal deaths, and 7 over the age of 1 month were born at home .
24 of the neonatals and 2 over the age of 1 month were born in hospital.
3 who died over the age of 1 month were born in a private nursing home, and 1 was an X-city birth.

CAUSES (As per death certificates)

Prematurity	...	...	...	...	17	
Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	11	
Intra Cranial haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	4	} "Birth trauma" — 6
Umbilical cord round neck—Asphyxia	...	...	...	...	1	
Asphyxia by inhalation of mucus	...	...	...	...	1	
Gastro enteritis	...	...	...	...	3	
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	3	
Pressure of face in mattress	...	...	...	...	1	} "Accidental"
Inspiration of vomit in pneumonia	...	...	...	...	1	
Malnutrition (acquittal of infanticide)	...	...	...	...	1	
Acute duodenal ulcer	...	...	...	...	1	
Broncho-pneumonia following operation for intussusception	...	...	...	...	1	
TOTAL					45	

Of the 11 congenital abnormalities, 5 were born during the first quarter of 1959, and the remaining 6 scattered over 13 months from June, 1958—September, 1959.

The 3 deaths from gastro-enteritis were a baby of 3 months, one of 4 months, and one of 7 months. The deaths occurred in January, May and October, and there appeared to be no common factor. No source of infection was found, but one fulminating case appeared at post mortem to be due to a staphylococcal infection. The infecting organism was not determined in the other two cases.

Stillbirths

There were 37 notified stillbirths including 1 pair of twins, 21 male and 16 female—4 confinements were at home. Of the remaining 33 deliveries in hospital, 5 were emergency admissions. 26 mothers had satisfactory ante natal supervision but in the remaining 10 there is insufficient information to assess the adequacy of ante natal care.

6 mothers had been employed for some time during their pregnancy (1 part-time factory work, 2 clerical, 1 shop assistant and 1 a photographer's assistant).

The age and parity of the mothers is shown in the following tables:—

(The age of the mother under 21 is 20 years and the 2 mothers over 40 are both 41).

Age of mother	No.	Parity	No.
Under —21	1	0	13
21—25	5	1	11
26—30	13	2	4
31—35	8	3	5
36—40	7	4	2
Over 40	2	5	1

25 babies were premature by weight. 19 of these were also premature by date. Of the remaining 6, 2 were full term twins, 1 died at least six days before delivery and throughout the pregnancy the mother had seemed very small. 2 babies apparently full term, weighed only 5 lb. 4 oz. and 5 lb. 7 oz.

The weights of the 25 premature babies are shown in the following table:—

Weight	No.
lbs oz	
1 — 1·15	2
2 — 2·15	5
3 — 3·15	10
4 — 4·15	5
5 — 5·8	3

Post mortem examinations were carried out in 9 cases.

The following factors were suggested as contributory causes of death:—

Maternal general disease (anaemia, bowel infection, heart disease)	...	...	...	...	3
Maternal toxæmia	...	...	...	...	11
Haemolytic disease	...	...	...	...	1
Abnormal presentation (1 Brow, 2 Breach)	...	...	...	...	3
Accidents to cord	...	...	...	...	2
Abnormality of C.N.S.	...	...	...	...	4
Post maturity	...	...	...	...	1
Unknown	...	...	...	...	12

Seasonal incidence showed a predominant number (19 Stillbirths) between January 1st and April 30th, and the onset of pregnancy in 16 cases apparently dated between June 1st and August 31st, 1958.

4. Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children

ANALYSIS OF REGISTRATIONS OF BIRTH

30 births were registered in other areas, mother York resident. (Mother staying in Moral Welfare Homes).

68 births were registered in York or Derwent area.

—
Total 98 i.e. 5·8% of total Live Births compared with 84 and 5·0% last year.
—

CONFINEMENTS

Twelve, took place at home, 82 in hospital, and 4 in nursing homes attached to Mother and Baby Homes.

MARITAL STATUS

Forty-nine were single girls residing with parents or in lodgings, 8 were single girls co-habiting with putative father of child, 23 were married women, separated or divorced, living with putative father of child, 14 were married women living as single, 2 were married women living with husband, 1 was a widow co-habiting with a married man, and 1 a widow not co-habiting.

GIRLS OR WOMEN LIVING AS SINGLE

Residence in Mother and Baby Homes during the year:— 45

Twenty-one girls were resident at Sutton House, Hull, 4 girls at St. Margaret's Catholic Home, Leeds, 1 girl at a Pontefract Hostel, 6 girls at the Blackburn Home, Wilpshire, 3 girls at Salvation Army Homes, 4 girls at Heworth Moor House, 1 girl at St. Monica's, Kendal, 3 girls at St. Monica's, Harrogate, and 2 girls at Leamington Spa Hostel were transferred to Sutton House, Hull.

(Six girls were unco-operative or unable to settle down and were discharged shortly after admission).

Ages at time of maternity of 49 girls living as single

Aged 14	—	1
Aged 15	—	3
Aged 16	—	3
Aged 17	—	9
Aged 18	—	2
Aged 19	—	2
Aged 20/30	—	24
Aged 31/40	—	5

Parity

First illegitimate child	38
Second illegitimate child	9
Third illegitimate child	2

TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT

Before pregnancy of 49 single girls: Nurses 2, Student 1, Clerks 6, Shop assistants 6, Bus conductresses 2, Factory workers 17, Domestic 13, Unemployable 1, Independent means 1.

FUTURE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILD

Adoptions	...	...	21	York Adoption Society	...	14
				Catholic Adoption Society, Leeds		2
				Ashton-under-Lyne	...	3
				Lincoln	...	1
				Leeds Children Department	...	1
Residential Nursery	...		2			
Remained with mother			24			

Seven girls, with their babies, were able to remain in their parent's home and the child is leading a reasonably normal life. 1 girl and baby are living with grandmother in very poor circumstances and causing constant anxiety. 17 girls are living with their babies in lodgings. They need constant help and encouragement and all are battling against heavy odds—frequent changes of environment, poor accommodation, low wages and in some cases poor standards of cleanliness and lack of intelligence with instability.

THE PUTATIVE FATHER

Is interviewed whenever possible. 14 Affiliation Orders were granted and 12 putative fathers made some contribution to maintenance in the mother and baby homes. Of those interviewed, only 2 appeared to be above average intelligence. Most of them were labourers, bus conductors, factory workers. Only 1 had employment requiring responsibility.

SUPERVISION

Supervision of the girls keeping their babies must continue for several years, as they require help over frequent emergencies. 9 single girls gave birth to second illegitimate babies during this period, and 2 to third.

EQUIPMENT

Gifts of used prams, cots, chairs and clothing are frequently received and where an unsupported mother is to be re-housed, efforts are made to provide the necessary furniture and equipment.

YORK COMPARED WITH ENGLAND AND WALES

	York Illegitimate Births	York % all live births	England and Wales Illeg. Births	England and Wales % all live births
1945	243	13.3	64,064	9.35
1949	121	6.7	37,064	5.07
1955	81	5.27	30,918	4.65
1956	94	5.9	33,257	4.76
1957	89	5.5	34,584	4.78
1958	84	5.0	Not yet available	
1959	98	5.8		

5. Care of Premature Infants (Circular 20/44)

The Council employ two domiciliary midwives specially trained in the care of the premature baby. They undertake the care of premature babies born at home, and are notified of the impending discharge of all premature babies from hospital. They undertake the necessary after-care until the case is handed over to the Health Visitor. During the year 119 premature infants were attended by these nurses.

The number of premature births notified during 1959 was 154, (including 24 stillbirths).

Total number of Premature Live-births who were born:—

(i)	at home	35
(ii)	in hospital or nursing home	95

The number of those born at home:—

(i)	who were nursed entirely at home	28
(ii)	who died during the first 24 hours	—
(iii)	who survived at the end of 28 days	26

The number of those born in hospital or nursing home:—

(i)	who died during the first 24 hours	10
(ii)	who survived at the end of 28 days	84

The following is an analysis of the weights of premature babies born at home, based on the Ministry of Health's classification:—

3lbs. 4ozs. or less	2
Over 3 lbs. 4 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 6 ozs.	8
Over 4 lbs. 6 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 15 ozs.	7
Over 4 lbs. 15 ozs. up to and including 5 lbs. 8 ozs.	18

6. Day Nurseries

The epidemic of measles which occurred in the town in December, 1958, involved the day nurseries in January. At Heworth there were 33 cases out of a susceptible 34, but at Crombie Avenue there was only 1. This was followed by a high rate of non-specific respiratory infection among the children throughout January and February at Heworth nursery and continuing until June at Crombie Avenue. During the summer months the children at both nurseries remained well, apart from minor accidents and ailments.

In September there was an outbreak of gastro-enteritis at Heworth nursery due to E.Coli.0111 infection, 15 children were affected, 11 between 30th September and 2nd October. Faecal specimens from all affected children and their brothers and sisters were taken and they were excluded from the nursery. The private doctors were notified and the health visitors followed up cases at home. The children were re-admitted to the nursery when they had clinically recovered and had produced three consecutive negative specimens. In October a screening test was carried out in which examination of faeces of all members of the staff and children failed to detect any carriers. In spite of these stringent precautions, however, mild attacks of diarrhoea persisted until December. The cases appeared at varying intervals usually one or two at a time, all were very mild and none caused anxiety from a clinical point of view. The nuisance was out of proportion to the severity of the symptoms.

As teaching centres, the day nurseries continue to serve a useful purpose. All four students who completed their two years course of training gained their N.N.E.B. diploma in July.

Among visitors to the nurseries to study methods of child care and organisation of day nurseries were student nurses from hospitals, members of the houseparents training course, a medical officer studying for his Diploma of Child Health, girls from a day continuation school, girl guides and school girls from a secondary modern school. Both nurseries were also visited by interested delegates in the civic party from Munster during their official visit to the City of York.

Crombie Avenue

Average daily attendance—						<i>Total</i>
0—2 ...	...	5	2—5 ...	...	14	19
Number on Register at end of year—						
0—2 ...	...	8	2—5 ...	...	23	31

Heworth

Average daily attendance—						
0—2 ...	...	11	2—5 ...	...	23	34
Number on register at end of year—						
0—2 ...	...	18	2—5 ...	...	29	47

7. Infectious Diseases in Infants

Four deaths of infants due to pneumonia during the neo-natal period were reported to the Health Department.

8. Maternal Deaths

One Maternal death occurred during the year, the cause of death being ascribed to: 1 (a) Pyremia, (b) Pelvic Abscess, (c) Confinement seven weeks before.

9. Institutional Provision for Mothers or Children (Residential)

This includes voluntary homes and homes administered by the Local Authority Children Committee.

- (a) YORK DIOCESAN MOTHER AND BABY HOME, HEWORTH MOOR HOUSE, YORK.

Chairman: Lady Celia Milnes-Coates. *Hon. Secretary:* Mrs. A. G. Kingston.
Superintendent: Mrs. I. D. Lynn, S.R.N. *Hon. Medical Officer:* Dr. J. Yuill.
Accommodation: 15 beds. 10 cots.

The home receives unmarried girls of all denominations. Admission is approximately six weeks before the expected date of delivery and they remain until the baby is six weeks old. Ante natal care is carried out at the home by a general practitioner, and the girls who are expected to have a normal confinement go to Westow Croft Maternity Home. In any case where difficulties are foreseen the girl is admitted to Fulford Maternity Hospital.

It is perhaps of interest to note that there has been more toxæmia of pregnancy during the past year. Of those cases admitted in 1958, only 3 developed toxæmia of pregnancy, of the 1959 cases, 14 needed extra rest and supervision for this reason. Most of these had only a mild toxæmia and were able to be sent to Westow Croft. There have been no stillbirths from toxæmia of pregnancy.

On re-admission from hospital the girls are shown how to care for their babies and assume responsibility. The routine is quiet and restful. Domestic duties under guidance in the morning, afternoon rest followed by outdoor exercise either shopping or walks, then evening recreation including knitting, sewing and television. York Education Authority kindly provides a teacher for a weekly class on needlework at which the girls learn to make baby clothes and garments for themselves. A Health Visitor attends and discusses relaxation, labour and post natal exercises during a weekly afternoon visit. The Honorary Chaplain visits regularly to give advice and help as required.

Residents on 1st January, 1959	...	14 girls.	4 babies.
Admissions 1959/60	... ..	60 girls.	(57 single. 1 divorced. 2 separated from their husbands).

Ages ranged from 15 to 33 years.

Of these, 26 took their babies home, 5 were placed in residential homes, 3 in foster homes, 1 was stillborn and 25 were placed for adoption.

Three girls were from the City of York, 2 from Durham and 1 from Scotland. The others were chiefly from the Diocese of York, but some were from Ripon and Sheffield. 1 girl subsequently married the father of her baby.

Resident on 31st December, 1959	...	12 girls.	6 babies.
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(b) WEST GARTH CHURCH OF ENGLAND CHILDREN'S SOCIETY NURSERY
(No change from 1958 Report)

(c) ST. STEPHEN'S HOME, THE MOUNT
(No change from 1958 Report)

(d) CHILDREN COMMITTEE'S HOMES.

Children are cared for in the following Homes, Nurseries and Foster Homes:—

Residential Nursery—

"The Glen" Nursery	...	25 babies and toddlers—Boys and girls up to five years.
(Bull Lane, Heworth, York)		

Children's Homes—

"St. Hilda's Garth" Reception Centre and Short Stay Home	...	25 boys and girls (boys 2—12 years). (girls 2—16 years).
--	-----	--

4 Feversham Crescent, York	...	12 boys
249 Kingsway North	...	9 boys and girls
(Family Group Home)		
6 Nursery Drive	...	9 boys and girls
(Family Group Home)		
103a Danebury Drive, Acomb	...	12 boys and girls
(Family Group Home)		

Children are also placed in Voluntary Homes and Hostels at—

Wallingford, Hull and York—(ten boys and girls).

In addition the following children are boarded out under the care of the Children Committee:—

In York and surrounding villages—77 boys and girls.

Supervised for other Authorities—17 boys and girls.

Supervised under Child Life Protection Regulations (living apart from their parents)—18 boys and girls.

Supervised under Adoption Regulations—12 boys and girls.

Temporary accommodation was provided for 157 children in emergencies during the absence of their parents, who were unable to make arrangements for their care.

HEALTH OF CHILDREN IN RESIDENTIAL NURSERIES AND HOMES

A high rate of upper respiratory infections prevailed throughout the year at the Glen Residential Nursery and at St. Hilda's Garth, both homes with constant admissions and discharges. Otherwise the Glen Nursery has had a good health record, with no major infections. At St. Hilda's a case of Whooping cough developed just before the children went on holiday to Bridlington and, unfortunately, further cases developed while they were away and after they returned, spreading to the family Group Home at 6 Nursery Drive. A total of 8 children were affected the last one recovering by October.

An outbreak of streptococcal infection causing tonsillitis and otitis media persisted from September to December. At St. Hilda's and 6 Nursery Drive 11 children and 10 members of staff were infected. The children were isolated and treated by their general practitioners. The nursing of so many small children by the depleted staff was not easy but except for 1 case who was admitted to hospital the others were all cared for in the homes. The co-operation between the medical practitioners and the health department staff at these homes was excellent.

During the year two new family group homes were opened—249 Kingsway North in April, and 6 Nursery Drive in August. The children from 120 Haxby Road were transferred to the former and two families from St. Hilda's to the latter. The transfer from St. Hilda's was delayed in order to avoid introducing the current infection to the new home, but in spite of these precautions, two children developed tonsillitis after transfer.

10. Dental Treatment

The Principal School Dental Officer, Mr. Graham Turner, and the Dental Surgeon, Miss Ritchie, give one half-day per month and five half-days per fortnight respectively, to Maternity and Child Welfare work. The following is a summary of the work performed:—

(a) Numbers attended:—

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated at the Clinic	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	1,132	563	294	290
Children under five 	110	100	94	94

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:—

	Extrac- tions	General Anæst- hetics	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treat- ment	Scalings or Scaling and gum treat- ment	Crowns and Inlays	Dentures Supplied		Radio- graphs
							Com- plete	Partial	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	243	84	508	—	243	—	10	4	—
Children under five	2	14	140	101	2	—	—	—	—

CORNLANDS ROAD DENTAL CLINIC

The School Dental Clinic at the Cornlands Road Health Centre was opened for the treatment of children in 1955.

Owing to shortage of dental staff, however, it is unfortunately not used to capacity.

11. Parents' Club

A Parents' Club was formed in September, 1951, and meets fortnightly at the Health Services Centre. The Club seems now well established, with an average attendance of 30 and a membership of 57.

Two general practitioners in the City also run Parents' Clubs.

12. Family Service Unit

The Unit is under the direction of a Voluntary Committee on which there is adequate Local Authority representation. Grants are made to the Unit by the Health, Children and Welfare Committees.

The following is an abstract from the Annual Report of the Unit:—

CASEWORK

During the period under review the number of long-term cases open has varied between 39 and 45, these figures relating to families each with an average of 3—4 children. The case-load has been maintained at a higher level than at any time in the Unit's history.

Nineteen cases have been closed (compared with 10 during the previous twelve months), and in 11 of these cases "very satisfactory progress" can be reported. "Partially satisfactory progress" can be reported in 5 more cases. Of the remaining 3 cases, 1 moved out of the area after initial progress had been made, in the second case where there were no children, the couple separated, and only in the third case was closing precipitated by the necessary removal of children into care.

NEW CASES

During the past year 16 new cases have been taken on, after referral by the following agencies:—

Health Visitors	2	Children Dept.	1
Health Dept. (Welfare) ...	1	N.S.P.C.C.	1
Mental Welfare	1	Child Guidance	1
General Practitioner	1	National Ass. Board ...	2
Almoner	1	City Councillor	1
Family Planning	1	Self-Referred	3

Many of these cases were referred after consideration by the York Co-ordinating Committee.

CASE CONTACTS

During the year there were 3,082 Daily Case Contacts with families (compared with 1,888 during the preceding twelve months); and 1,654 Daily Official Contacts on families' behalf (compared with 1,628 during the preceding year). The increase of over 60% of Daily Case Contacts (Home Visits, Unit Interviews, etc.) reflects the increased volume of casework.

STUDENTS

Training is recognised as an important function of Family Service Units. During the year, York has contributed by offering practical work placements to six Social Science Students, usually for eight week periods. Three students came from London School of Economics, one from Exeter, one from London University External Department (ten weeks).

13. Report on the Working of the Co-ordinating Committee

Regular monthly meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee have continued to be held during the year. The Medical Officer of Health is the Chairman and representatives attend from the following statutory and voluntary social services:—

Children Department, Education Department (School Medical, Child Guidance and Welfare), Family Service Unit, Health Department (Child Welfare, Mental Health, Welfare Officer for the Care of the Unmarried Mother and her Child, Public Health Inspectors, as necessary), Housing Department, National Assistance Board, N.S.P.C.C., Probation Officers, Welfare Department, Diocesan Moral Welfare Worker, Representative of City Treasury, Hospital Almoners and Women's Police.

Fourteen names were added to the Register during 1959, making a total of 155 cases on the register as at 31st December, 1959.

68 cases have been discussed by the Committee during 1959.

Of these:—

61 cases showed sufficient improvement to be left to the attention of the social worker who would raise with the Committee again if necessary.

1 family has left York.

6 cases are still under discussion.

2 cases on the Register have been re-housed by the Housing Department during the year.

Of the 68 cases discussed during the year, 21 are Family Service Unit cases.

14. Distribution of Welfare Foods

Distribution Centre	National Dried Milk	Orange Juice	Cod Liver Oil	Vitamin Tablets
1958				
York Co-operative Society	30,268	36,311	3,813	4,346
Health Services Centre	2,957	8,005	606	1,357
Other Clinics	10,454	18,452	1,943	1,510
TOTAL	43,679	62,768	6,362	7,213
1959				
York Co-operative Society	30,082	42,384	4,549	5,260
Health Services Centre	2,850	7,201	477	1,111
Other Clinics	9,570	17,391	1,796	1,431
TOTAL	42,502	66,976	6,822	7,802

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

(Section 23)

The authority employ ten domiciliary midwives including two midwives specially trained for work with the premature baby.

All midwives are now equipped with Trilene machines.

A scheme of ante-natal exercises and mothercraft classes run in conjunction with the Hospital Authorities, operates satisfactorily. Each mother attends eight sessions. These are held at the Health Services Centre and consist of threequarters of an hour of exercises taken by the hospital physiotherapist, preceded or followed by half an hour's talk on mothercraft given by a health visitor.

				<i>Domiciliary Midwives</i>	<i>Midwives in Institutions</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Total number of midwives practising at the end of the year in the area of the Local Supervising Authority:—						
(i)	Employed by the Council	...		10	—	10
(ii)	In private practice	...	...	—	2	2
				—	—	—
				10	2	12
				—	—	—

	<i>Domiciliary Cases</i>	<i>Cases in Institutions</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Number of cases in the area of the Local Supervising Authority attended during the year by midwives:—			
(i) Employed by the Council:—			
As Midwives	521	—	521
As Maternity Nurses ...	143	—	143
(ii) In private practice:—			
As Midwives	—	—	—
As Maternity Nurses ...	—	16	16
Totals:—As Midwives	521	—	521
As Maternity Nurses ...	143	16	159

The proportion of domiciliary, compared with institutional confinements, is shewn in the following table:—

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Domiciliary Confinements	522	546	598	617	664
Percentage of Total Confinements ...	33·4	33·4	36·2	36·3	38·9
Institutional Confinements	1041	1088	1054	1084	1045
Percentage of Total	66·6	66·6	63·8	63·7	61·1
Percentage of Domiciliary Confinements receiving G. and A. analgesia	72·0	76·7	74·7	35·3	17·6
Percentage of Domiciliary Confinements receiving pethidine	51·3	49·0	52·7	61·1	41·8
Percentage of Domiciliary Confinements receiving trilene	—	—	—	55·1	60·8

The number of cases in which Medical Aid was summoned during the year under Section 14 (i) of the Midwives Act, 1918, by a midwife was as follows:—

(a) For Domiciliary cases:—

(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with Maternity Medical Services under the National Health Service	57
(ii) Others	—
Total	57

The midwives are supervised by the Medical Officer of Health, the Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare and the Superintendent Nursing Officer.

Pupil Midwives

The Maternity Hospital is recognised as a training school for Part II of the Certificate of the Central Midwives' Board. Pupils spend three months in hospital and three months on district with the Authority's midwives.

50 Bootham is rented to the Hospital Management Committee as a central hostel for pupil midwives doing district work. There is accommodation for 10 pupils and 2 resident staff. Forty-nine pupils were trained during the year.

York Maternity Hospital

I am indebted to the Secretary of the York "A" and Tadcaster Hospital Management Committee for the following statistics relating to the Maternity Hospital:—

1. Number of beds, viz.:—							
Lying-in Beds	...	...	...	...	...	76	} 108
Ante-natal Treatment Beds	...	...	...	...	...	18	
Premature Infant Cots	...	...	...	...	...	14	
2. Number of admissions:—							
(a) York	...	...	...	...	...	1,368	} 2,089
(b) Other Areas	...	...	...	...	...	721	
3. Number of women admitted for ante-natal treatment	...	...	...	...	...	542	
4. Average duration of stay—Number of days	...	...	...	...	...	13.37	
5. Number of cases delivered by:—							
(a) Midwives— (i) York Cases	...	...	...	...	...	898	} 1,575
(ii) Other Areas	...	...	...	...	...	462	
(b) Doctors— (i) York Cases	...	...	...	...	...	136	
(ii) Other Areas	...	...	...	...	...	82	
(c) Number of cases admitted after delivery:—							
Mothers and Babies	...	...	...	...	...	28	} 46
Babies only	...	...	...	...	...	18	
6. Number of Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	1,510	
7. Number of Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	65	
8. Number of cases notified as Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	NIL	
9. Number of Infants wholly breast fed on discharge	...	...	...	...	...	1,086	
10. Number of Maternal Deaths:—							
(i) York Area	...	...	...	...	...	1	
(ii) Other Areas	...	...	...	...	...	1	
11. Number of Infant Deaths within 28 days of birth	...	...	...	...	...	28	
12. Number of Pupils trained during 1959	...	...	...	...	...	49	
13. Number entered for Examination of Central Midwives Board	...	...	...	...	...	49	
14. Number successful	...	...	...	...	...	46	

HEALTH VISITING

(Section 24)

The integration of the Health Visiting/School Nursing service continued satisfactorily during the year.

(a)	Number of Officers employed for health visiting at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
(b)	Number of visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors:—								
	(i) To Expectant Mothers—								
	First visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	218
	Total visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	405
	(ii) To Children under one year of age—								
	First visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,746
	Total visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,306
	(iii) To Children between the ages of one and five years—								
	Total visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,714
	Tuberculous Patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,231
	Infectious cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
	Aged Persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	850
	Convalescent cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
	Homes for the Aged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Nurseries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
	Adoptions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
	Visits following discharge from Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197
	Hospital follow-ups	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	473
	Gastric follow-up	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320
	Diabetic cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,221
	Hospital special visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
	Asthmatics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
	Visits re Peptic Research	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	229
	Cardiacs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17

The Council award bursaries for training to suitable applicants who are State Registered Nurses and hold the first part of the Certificate of the Central Midwives' Board. During training the Student is paid three quarters the salary of an unqualified Health Visitor and an additional £100 is available on loan if needed, to be repaid during the candidate's two years' service for the Corporation after qualification. Ten nurses have been sent for training under this scheme to Leeds or Bradford, nine of whom have qualified as Health Visitors.

Health Visitors attend two Child Welfare Clinics run by general practitioners for their own patients. A Parents' Club is run by two practitioners.

The follow-up clinic for gastric cases at the County Hospital is staffed by a team of specialists, the hospital almoner and an assistant Health Visitor to undertake home visiting. A Health Visitor is also allocated for the care of diabetics, and works closely with hospital consultants and general practitioners. She attends the special diabetic clinic at the hospital.

Two Health Visitors undertake tuberculosis visiting, one having a small general district in addition.

A Health Visitor has been allocated part-time for the after-care of cases of heart disease discharged from hospital, and home visits are paid at the request of the consultant concerned.

THE DIABETIC CLUB

A Diabetic Club was formed, with Dr. Cobb as President, in March, 1955, with a view to helping diabetics on the district. Meetings have been held monthly; there is a membership of approximately 65, with an average attendance of 35 to 40.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

(Section 25)

The percentage of Queen's Nurses employed is 75.

The Council do not, at present, provide a night nursing service and there has been no demand for this to date. The night attendants' branch of the Home Help Service appears adequate.

The following table shows work undertaken by the Home Nursing Service during the year:—

Number of nurses employed	...	...	16	(12 Queen's trained)
New cases attended	...	...	1,714	
Cases discharged	...	...	1,714	
Visits paid	...	...	50,284	

Analysis of cases:—

Referred by—

(a) General Practitioners	...	...	1,360
(b) Hospitals	...	...	285
(c) Applied direct	...	...	38
(d) Other agencies	...	...	31

Analysis of visits—

Medical	...	...	37,601
Surgical	...	...	11,622
Infectious Diseases	...	...	—
Tuberculosis	...	...	758
Maternal Complications	...	...	26
Others	...	...	277
			50,284

Of the 1,714 new cases attended, 103 of these were children under 15 years of age, including 63 children under five years.

Of the total 103 children attended, 9 were for the administration of penicillin injections. There have been very few requests for nursing for young children and no special equipment has been acquired. Acutely ill children are generally transferred to hospital.

The Home Nursing Equipment Loan Service has expanded considerably during the year, partly due to the discontinuation of the Loan Service operated by the Co-operative Society. In addition to many loans of the usual smaller items, three patients discharged from Spinal Injuries Units have been provided with beds, mattresses and lifting poles.

The pilot scheme for the loan and laundry of draw-sheets for incontinent patients, started in the autumn of 1958, has been working very satisfactory and is much appreciated by the households of these patients. A trial was made of destructible underpads in an attempt to reduce the cost of this service, but they were found unsatisfactory for the type of patient served.

No charge is made for any part of the Loan Service.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

(Section 26)

Immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough

The total number of children immunised against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough has decreased this year. This decrease has been particularly striking in the older age groups, only 33 children over the age of five receiving injections. The number of babies under one year who have been immunised has continued to increase.

It would seem possible that parents' interest in the poliomyelitis campaign has militated against diphtheria immunisation.

A total of 1,078 children were immunised, 1,025 receiving combined injections against Whooping Cough and Diphtheria. Two children were immunised against Whooping Cough only.

	1959		1958	
	In Local Authority Clinics	By General Practitioners	In Local Authority Clinics	By General Practitioners
Total immunised against Diphtheria	1,078		1,413	
Under 5 years	1,045		1,217	
Under 1 year	874		845	
Children receiving combined DPP	452	573	599	768
Children receiving injections against Diphtheria only	43	10	41	5
TOTALS	495	583	640	773

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION

Number of children at 31st December, 1959, who had completed a course of Immunisation *at any time before that date* (i.e., at any time between 1st January, 1945 and 31st December, 1959).

Age at 31.12.59— i.e., born in Year	Under 1 1959	1—4 1955— 1958	5—9 1950— 1954	10—14 1945— 1949	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)—					
A. 1955–1959	874	3,790	1,867	309	6,840
B. Number of children who have completed course (primary or booster) in the period 1954 or earlier ...	—	—	4,340	7,800	12,140
C. Estimated mid - year child population ...	1,640	5,960	16,400		24,000
Immunity Index 100 A/C ...	53.3%	63.6%	13.2%		24.5%

Vaccination

Of the 777 vaccinations during the year, 505 were notified by General Practitioners and 272 from the Authority Clinics.

B.C.G. Vaccination of School Children

The scheme for B.C.G. vaccination of school-leavers, started in 1955, was continued in both maintained and independent schools.

Detailed statistics are as follows:—

Number of parents or guardians of 13 year old school children circularised	2,233
Number of parental consents received	1,605
Consent rate	71.9%
Number of children Mantoux tested	1,561
Number of children not Mantoux tested:—	
Reasons being (1) Absent from school	35
(2) Left the District	8
(3) Parental consent withdrawn	1
(4) Excluded for Medical reasons	—
	44
Number of children who gave POSITIVE reaction to Mantoux test	264
Percentage	16.9%
Number of children who gave NEGATIVE reaction to Mantoux test	1,287

Percentage	...	...	...	...	...	...	83·1%
Number absent for reading of Mantoux test	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Number of children (negative reactors) who were vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,297
Number of children vaccinated who showed satisfactory reaction on the arm eight weeks later	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,297
No. of children (included in above figures) who belong to non-maintained schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	158
Susceptibility-rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	83·1%

Of the 264 children who were Mantoux positive, 254 subsequently attended for examination by mass radiography, and of these none showed any evidence of abnormality.

LIAISON WITH GENERAL PRACTITIONERS

General practitioners were kept informed with the result of children in their practice who were Mantoux tested or vaccinated.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Vaccination of children and other priority groups continued as before and the waiting list was kept to negligible proportions, despite a steady and satisfactory flow of new registrations.

A campaign was held during the early part of the year to induce the 15—25 age group to accept vaccinations. The co-operation of the press, cinemas, dance-halls, York City Football Club, youth clubs and many employers with large staffs, is gratefully acknowledged. In three months, 6,282 young persons were vaccinated with two doses, and special lunch hour and evening sessions for the vaccination of this group continued almost weekly throughout the year.

The giving of third injections to those who had previously received two doses was commenced early in 1959, and good progress was made with this task.

The bulk of this work has been undertaken by Health Department staff, only 18 of the 62 general practitioners approached, wishing to vaccinate their own patients.

In all, a total number of 34,662 injections was given, as follows:—

Courses of two injections—

Six months to 14 years	...	...	...	4,184
15—25 years	...	...	...	7,806
Expectant mothers	...	...	...	422
Doctors and households	...	...	...	11
Hospital staffs	...	...	...	622
TOTAL				13,045

Third doses—all groups ... 8,572

It was estimated that 76% of the under fifteens had been vaccinated (1, 2 or 3 doses) and 52% of the 15—25 age group by the end of the year.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

(Section 27)

Patients and other persons carried by the Service reached a new peak at 58,275, 804 more than the previous record in 1958.

Of patients carried under Section 27, there were 147 more as emergencies, with increases also in general illness, maternity, infectious diseases and inter-hospital transfers, and slight decreases in mental cases, hospital discharges and out-patient attendances. 197 patients under Section 28 were conveyed to and from convalescent holidays, viz.:

Bridlington—91 taken, 65 returned, in 23 journeys;
 Scarborough—14 taken, 13 returned, in 7 journeys;
 Cheshire Home, Alne—4 taken in 4 journeys;
 Grimston Court, York—5 taken and returned in 4 journeys.

Of other persons carried, there were increases in the number of pupils conveyed to and from the Occupation Centre (which called for the purchase of a second personnel carrier) and the Residential School for the Deaf, Doncaster, midwives conveyed on night calls and home helps when public transport was not available.

Details are given in the following tables.

In response to an application by the York Race Committee, an ambulance with driver is now hired to stand-by on the Course for possible casualties.

We are again indebted to our colleagues operating the three adjacent County Services for their reciprocal co-operation to the mutual advantage of all four Authorities; and to the staff of British Railways for their help in reserving accommodation on suitable trains for both sitting and stretcher cases, and for their assistance in the transfer of patients to connecting trains at the railway station.

PATIENTS AND OTHER PERSONS CONVEYED, WITH MILES TRAVELLED, 1948—1959

			<i>Persons</i>	<i>Miles</i>
1948 (July-December)	...		7,334	45,309
1949	...	...	31,337	140,074
1950	...	...	38,373	152,429
1951	...	...	41,303	156,425
1952	...	...	47,387	160,655
1953	...	...	50,431	161,479
1954	...	...	56,438	178,542
1955	...	...	53,965	175,953
1956	...	...	54,284	166,762
1957	...	...	57,301	161,864
1958	...	...	57,471	154,314
1959	...	...	58,275	157,636

PERSONS CARRIED AND MILEAGE, 1959

					<i>Persons carried</i>	<i>Miles travelled</i>
Patient carrying (Section 27)	...	...	...	...	37,662	137,053
Work for Hospital Management Committees:						
(a) Analgesia apparatus	...	...	...	...	—	126
(b) Personal transfers, etc.	...	...	...	...	6	80
Conveyance of midwives	...	...	...	...	617	2,831
Conveyance of pupils to and from Occupation Centre	...	...	...	...	19,741	13,574
Conveyance of Home Helps	...	...	...	...	61	336
Conveyance of handicapped persons (Welfare Committee)	...	...	...	...	60	496
Conveyance of pupils to and from Residential School for the Deaf, Doncaster (Education Committee)	...	...	...	...	88	1,390
Conveyance of children from Homes to and from holiday (Children Committee)	...	...	...	...	28	183
City Police cases	...	...	...	...	12	43
Ambulance Services Competition, Doncaster	...	...	...	...	—	85
Abortive and service journeys	...	...	...	...	—	1,439
1959 TOTALS	...	...	...	...	58,275	157,636
1958 TOTALS	...	...	...	...	57,471	154,314

CLASSIFICATION OF PATIENTS CARRIED

						1959	1958
Accident or other Emergency:							
Road accident	...	...	...	...	...	401	411
Home Accident	...	...	...	...	...	143	147
Industrial accident	...	...	...	...	...	130	140
Other accident...	...	...	...	...	...	340	258
Acute illness	...	...	...	...	...	388	299
Maternity	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	1,408	1,261
Others:							
General illness	...	...	...	...	...	3,252	3,049
Maternity	...	...	...	...	...	549	516
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	27	23
Other infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	355	275
Mental	...	...	...	...	...	62	80
Inter-hospital transfer	...	...	...	...	...	2,407	2,280
Hospital discharge	...	...	...	...	...	2,035	2,062
Out-patient attendance	...	...	...	...	...	27,567	27,710
Financial responsibility for mileage was allocated as follows:—							
York C.B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	129,177
Other Ambulance Services	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,876

Co-ordination between Ambulance Services

The extent of co-ordination with the three adjacent County Services was as follows:—

					By York	To York
Stand-by requests made	...	...	...	...	—	—
Section 27 calls transferred	...	...	...	...	1,641	214
Options given under Section 24	...	...	...	...	1,155	180

Journeys of 100 miles and over:—

- (a) By road:
Duddington (2), Newcastle-on-Tyne, Stamford, Stoke Mander-ville, Radcliffe-on-Trent, Blackpool.
- (b) By rail:
Birmingham, Bexhill-on-Sea, Eastleigh, Berwick, Derby, Edin-burgh, London, Lowestoft, Lincoln, Manchester, Sunderland.

Emergency (999) Telephone System

The public's use of this facility increases year by year. 710 calls were received on the instrument reserved for this purpose, an increase of 202 over the previous year.

Fleet

The fleet, standardised on Bedford chassis, was increased by an additional personnel carrier at the end of the year, making a total of 14 vehicles:—

28 h.p., 2-stretcher, 1950 (3), 1951, 1954, 1958	...	...	...	...	6
15 h.p., 2-stretcher, 1955, 1957, 1958	...	...	...	...	3
15 h.p. dual purpose, with emergency stretcher, 1951, 1953	...	...	...	...	2
15 h.p. saloon car, 1952	...	...	...	...	1
28 h.p. personnel carrier	...	...	...	...	2

Staff

The establishment at 38 is unchanged.

The administrative staff comprise the Ambulance Officer and two clerks.

The operational staff comprise the Control Officer on day duty; 4 shift leaders and 24 male driver/attendants forming 12 ambulance crews on rotating shifts covering 24 hours; and 6 drivers of sitting (walking) patients on day duty. Driver Pratt retired on attaining 65 years on the 23rd March, being replaced by J. S. Carney on the 11th April. Due to the prolonged illness of one driver, J. E. Cox commenced duties on the 28th December in advance of an age retirement due in May, 1960.

Sickness of the operational staff showed a marked reduction, accounting for the loss of 344½ working days against 430½ days in 1958 and 618 days in 1957. This may be indicative of the better conditions prevailing at the new station to which we transferred in December, 1957. Leave-taking accounted for the loss of 549½ working days against 533 in 1958. The hours of overtime worked totalled 563¼ hours against 530 hours in 1958.

Civil Defence Ambulance and Casualty Collecting Section

There were 140 Volunteers on the register on the 1st January and 134 on the 31st December.

The Civil Defence Officer furnishes the following information of training given:—

				<i>No. of Volunteers</i>	<i>No. of Sessions</i>	<i>Total Hours</i>
<hr/>						
*First Aid Training—						
(a) Qualifying courses...	...	...	...	14	20	164
(b) Practical work	...	...	...	23	62	382
*Home Nursing	...	...	...	3	22	46
Section training	...	...	...	16	81	562
Driving practice (qualified drivers)...			...	12	—	266
Driving instruction	...	...	...	6	—	311
(3 passed the official test)						

Note.—* First Aid and Home Nursing taken jointly with other sections of the Civil Defence Corps.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS CARE AND AFTER-CARE

(Section 28)

(a) TUBERCULOSIS

The Tuberculosis Service for the City is centred on the Chest Clinic in Castlegate. Two Health Visitors are under the immediate supervision of the Chest Physician; act as clinic nurses and visit the patients in their own homes. They report regularly to the Superintendent Health Visitor and both carry small general duty areas.

The after-care work is delegated to the York Chest and Heart Association, which is a voluntary committee with adequate Health Committee representation. The report on their work is as follows:—

York Chest and Heart Association

The Forty-fifth Annual Report for the Year 1959

Since October last when, at the Annual General Meeting, it was agreed that the name of the York Tuberculosis Committee be changed to the York Chest and Heart Association, there has been time to judge the effects of widening the scope of our After-care. It had been decided that any applications for financial or material help should be considered on the recommendation from doctors and hospital almoners, via the Medical Officer of Health. As only three requests for assistance have been received to 31st March, it would seem that the inclusion of chest and heart complaints, other than tuberculosis, in our terms of reference is not likely to put too great a financial strain on the resources of the Association, though the Committee is of the opinion that we should continue

with this procedure, at any rate for the time being. The Committee has given help to 16 cases including convalescence, mostly in the provision of clothing, several patients having gained so much weight whilst in sanatoria, that their clothes were unwearable. Three patients and families were moved into Council houses on return from hospital, and assistance was given towards necessary furnishings. In two cases coal bills were paid. This work could not have been undertaken without help from the York City Council, together with donations from the York Amateur Operatic and Dramatic Society, Sunday Cinema Fund, employees of Rowntrees & Co. Ltd., through their Charitable Institutions Fund, and proceeds of about £11 from another Jumble Sale organised by Miss Dunlavey. To all these friends we are most grateful, and also to the W.V.S. for providing second-hand clothing, and to an anonymous donor for the gift of a wringing machine for one of our families. Once again we acknowledge indebtedness to the National Assistance Board for their helpful advice and co-operation, and also to S.S.A.F.A. During the Christmas period we had the pleasure of distributing toys provided by the *Yorkshire Evening Press* Toy Fund to children in families where there was need through illness.

Miss Collier and Mrs. Gloag continue as Health Visitors, and gave valuable help by suggestions regarding various cases considered during the year. The former attended a One-day Conference in London, arranged by the National Chest and Heart Association, on the Chesty Child, from which she gathered very useful information. Miss Moore has again been our most excellent Honorary Treasurer and, to her and to Messrs. Peat, Marwick and Mitchell for auditing the accounts, we say many thanks. Mrs. Marsden continues her service to the Committee as Honorary Secretary.

The Lord Mayor, Alderman R. S. Oloman, once a member of our Committee, very kindly presided at our Annual General Meeting in the Mansion House on 1st October, when Mr. Hancock, Chief Public Health Inspector, spoke on "Clean Air", a subject very much to the forefront in view of the Clean Air Act which had just become law.

Last, but not least, it is the pleasure of the Committee to thank our other friends who have helped in many ways; their encouragement is greatly valued and an incentive to continue our work amongst people who through illness find themselves in difficulties where assistance from a voluntary organisation such as the York Chest and Heart Association helps that supplied by the Welfare State.

Clinics

Clinics are held at the Chest Clinic, 11 Castlegate, and a Chest Diagnostic Clinic at the City Hospital.

The number of visits paid by Tuberculosis Visitors during the year was 1,827.

During the year 1959, 2,361 attendances were made at the Chest Clinic, 168 new cases, exclusive of contacts were examined, 18 of whom were found to be tuberculous.

Only one of the 183 contacts examined was found to be tuberculous.

Mr. J. E. Wilson, F.R.C.S., attends at Fairfield Sanatorium when necessary to see pulmonary cases possibly needing surgical treatment. Cases requiring such treatment are transferred to Castle Hill Hospital, Cottingham.

B.C.G. Vaccination

There were 71 children vaccinated under the Contact Scheme, and 1,205 under the School Children Scheme.

(See under “Immunisation and Vaccination”.)

Summary of Mass Radiography Survey of York, 1959

The Hull Mass Radiography Unit was engaged at various locations in York during the months of April and May. Groups for examination were selected after consultation with the Medical Officer of Health.

RESULTS OF SURVEY

Group	Attendances		Referred to the Chest Clinic				No Action	
	Miniature Films	Large Films	Active P.P.P.T.	Inactive P.P.P.T.	Bronchial Carcinoma	Other Abnormalities	Abnormalities	No Abnormalities
Mental Patients ...	1,048	47	2	3	1	5	28	8
Hospital Management Committee—								
Nursing ...	270	7	1	—	—	—	3	3
Others ...	471	6	—	—	—	1	2	3
Local Government—								
Teaching ...	290	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Nursing ...	29	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Others ...	403	5	—	—	—	—	4	1
Mantoux Positive”								
Scholars ...	181	4	—	1	—	—	1	2
Training College—								
Students ...	53	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
John’s College ...	128	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Civil Servants and Nationalised Industries ...	150	3	—	—	—	—	1	2
Old Age Pensioners ...	453	13	—	—	1	3	4	5
Public Sessions ...	3,124	91	—	6	1	13	27	44
Laundry Firms ...	959	25	—	1	—	4	5	15
TOTALS...	7,559	206	3	11	3	26	77	86

TUBERCULOSIS—NEW CASES AND MORTALITY

There were no new cases under the age of 5, and 4 deaths under the age of 45.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
5—10 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20 ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
20—25 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
25—35 ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
35—45 ...	1	5	—	—	—	2	—	—
45—55 ...	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
55—65 ...	2	3	—	1	—	1	—	—
65 and over	2	2	—	—	4	3	—	—
TOTALS ...	6	13	—	3	6	7	1	—

Of the 3 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, 1 was classified as abdominal, 1 genito-urinary and 1 other organs.

Of 78 cases admitted to Fairfield Sanatorium during the year, 38 were York cases.

(b) HEALTH EDUCATION

Health Education is taking an increasingly important part in the preventive work of the Department. The bulk of teaching and advising is done individually in the homes and infant welfare clinics, and its value is undoubted.

Classes in mothercraft are given regularly for expectant mothers, as are relaxation classes in preparation for childbirth.

Lectures on various aspects of health and home safety have been given by members of the staff, many assisted by film strips. The subject of cancer has not been neglected, it being found possible and profitable to introduce this subject with other more popular topics.

Suggestions of talks directly on cancer were not well received by various organisations approached. This may well be because most organisations in the City have of recent years had two lectures on this subject.

The aspect of health education, which was of necessity, dealt with in the most energetic manner, was Poliomyelitis vaccination for young people. This campaign would not have had such dramatic success had not a popular soccer star died from the disease at the time. This tragic event was followed by increased demands for vaccination against Poliomyelitis all over the country.

It certainly demonstrated, following the failure of earlier efforts, that exhortation, without the provision of a strong personal motive, is quite inadequate in health education. The policy of focussing our teaching primarily on mothers and mothers-to-be is a sound one, the instinct of the mother to care for the family providing one of the strongest motives to listen to, and act upon health teaching. To educate a mother is to educate a family.

The Secretary of the National Society for Cancer Relief sends the following report by Mrs. N. Farrow, on work in the York area during 1959:—

At the beginning of the year the Society had on its visiting list some 25 needy cancer patients to whom it was granting financial and other assistance. During the year 11 deaths occurred amongst them but 14 new cases were accepted for benefit. These figures show little change from those of the two preceding years as regards numbers, but the amount paid out in cash benefits reached the record total of £912—as against £620 in 1957 and £804 in 1958.

It may be of interest to recall that the N.S.C.R. services for distressed cancer sufferers in York have been operating for nearly thirty years, and it is gladly recognised that the need for them was much greater in the days before the National Health Service was established than it is to-day. For instance while the numbers receiving financial help then ranged from 25 to 45, a much larger number received visits from our representative, with a view to giving them such domestic assistance as might be needed. For some years such visits numbered from 1,000 to over 2,000 a year. In those days, too, our visitor arranged for the transport of patients to Leeds Infirmary for treatment, and accompanied them, to and fro, by ambulance. Fortunately the State is now responsible for the bulk of this work, which is carried out by the local Public Health Department. It only remains now for N.S.C.R. to supplement the public services by making charitable grants of money, and gifts in kind, in every suitable instance, in close liaison with the authorities.

In September, 1959, Mrs. Grace de Costabadie, who had prepared the previous year's report, had regretfully to give up the work on her removal to Oxford. She was succeeded in October by Mrs. Nora Farrow, of Moor Monkton, the present reporter, who wishes to record her warm appreciation of the help and co-operation extended to her by all the medical officials in York, including the Medical Officer of Health and the hospital Almoners. She would particularly mention the kindness and courtesy of all the doctors who have given certificates and made recommendation to facilitate applications for relief.

It need only be added that all the patients concerned are most grateful for the visits and for the Society's grants, many of the latter having been increased recently under a working arrangement with the Ministry of National Assistance.

(d) DOMESTIC HELPS (Section 29)

The Domestic Help Service continued to function satisfactorily during the year, and demands appear to be stabilizing.

At 31st December, 1959, the following Home Helps were employed:—

Number of Permanent Home Helps	...	...	...	...	3	
Number of Part-Time Home Helps	...	...	...	...	54	
Number of Temporary Home Helps (Full-time)	...	...	...	...	38	
Number of T.B. Home Helps (included in above), (4)	...	...	...	...	—
Number of Sitters-up	...	...	...	...	2	
Number of Sitters-in	...	...	...	...	1	
						<hr/>
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	98	(95)*

During the year the following cases were attended:—

Maternity cases	...	...	...	...	94	
General cases (including care of the aged)	...	...	...	...	734	
Tuberculosis...	...	...	...	...	6	
Others	...	...	...	...	133	
						<hr/>
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	967	(993)*

Of these, 475 were new cases, compared with 499 in 1958.

* 1958 figures.

(e) CONVALESCENT HOLIDAYS

I am indebted to my Welfare Officer, Mrs. Johnson, for the following report:—

Three hundred and twenty-one Medical Certificates were received from general practitioners, applying for convalescence for patients who had been ill at home or were showing signs of strain from overwork and worry and needed a complete change and rest to prevent their health from deteriorating further. The numbers sent away were approximately the same as for the past two years; i.e. 154 patients were sent through Section 28 Health Act, 81 patients (handicapped or incurable) through Dispensary Funds and 20 through Purey Cust Funds. 9 patients referred had holidays through other schemes. 18 decided not to go, 27 applications were cancelled due to illness or death.

Of the patients recommended, there were 223 women, 79 men, and 19 children. i.e. 69.6% women.

AGE GROUPS

0—10	11—20	20—30	31—40	41—50	51—60	61—70	71—80
10	16	12	15	36	41	108	58
81—90	91—100						
23	2						

ANALYSIS OF DISEASES

These included:—

Bronchiectasis and bronchitis, pneumonia, influenza, tonsillitis, tuberculosis, asthma, anaemia, “debility”, “nervous exhaustion”, hypertension, thrombosis, myocarditis, peptic ulcer, diabetes, osteo and rheumatoid arthritis, encephalitis, paralysis agitans, disseminated sclerosis, and muscular dystrophy.

CONVALESCENT HOMES

A wide variety of homes is necessary as the type of illness varies from mild to incurable, the patient’s age varies from a few months up to 95 years, and the social class from the problem family to professional worker.

ASSESSMENT OF INCOME

Difficulties have to be overcome where the contribution expected from the patient proves beyond his means. This is often evident in cases where children are sent away for four weeks. Some patients are able to pay full cost.

Conditions in the Convalescent Homes are usually very good, but constant attention must be paid to reports from patients, as this is the only guide, to show us whether we are getting value to the patients for the money spent on them. The homes used were at Bridlington, Scarborough, Withernsea, Harrogate, Morecambe, St. Annes-on-Sea, Colwyn Bay, Seahouses and Southport.

The vast majority of the patients derived real benefit both mentally and physically from the holiday, but some of the patients proved difficult, and there are constant crises, requiring the utmost tact and patience. Some leave luggage on buses—leave the address of the Convalescent Home at home and do not know where they are going, lose their house key, their ticket, their money, their medicine. Some cannot face returning home to their old life after the holiday and beg to stay longer. Some behave badly at the Home and have to be sent home—usually for grumbling and upsetting the other patients. Some husbands have to be contacted to send their wives pocket money, or news of the children etc.

Many of the patients have urgent social problems which need skilled handling; it is impossible to confine the scheme to the mere arranging of convalescent holidays.

VOLUNTARY FUNDS

Very generous grants were received from the Dispensary and Purey Cust Funds. In addition individual grants were received from the Yorkshire School for the Blind, the Chest and Heart Association, the British Legion and other societies for the handicapped.

Purey Cust Nursing Association Fund

A grant of £275 was received from the Fund, and during this period 20 patients were sent to Convalescent Homes. All the patients were incurably ill or handicapped, or of advanced age. Also grants were given to four other patients to help with necessities before proceeding to Convalescent Homes. The patients suffered from such ailments as carcinoma, rheumatoid arthritis, bronchiectasis, muscular dystrophy, myocarditis and angina. They were all living on very small incomes and had many difficulties to contend with at home. They all improved both mentally and physically for their convalescent holiday and were very grateful. The Matrons of the Homes at Alne, Bridlington, Scarborough, Withernsea, Harrogate and Bournemouth, where the patients were sent, did their utmost to make the patients happy and comfortable.

The Health Committee is very grateful for this grant.

Dispensary Funds

Grants amounting to £900 were made to the York Health Committee during this period, to provide convalescent holidays or other amenities for the incurably sick or handicapped people of small means. During this period 81 patients were sent to Convalescent Homes and 28 grants were made, mainly to obtain necessities before proceeding to Convalescent Homes, or to pay rail fares for patients who had relatives who would offer them a holiday.

This scheme is very much appreciated by all concerned, and all these patients derived great benefit from their change of surroundings, adequate diet, rest and good company.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

(Section 51)

The full report of the York Comprehensive Mental Health Service was published under separate cover after the first five years' working.

I am indebted to my Senior Mental Welfare Officer, Mr. Bradley, for the following report of the Local Authority work for 1959:—

1. Administration

- (a) (i) The Mental Health Sub-Committee is constituted as follows:—
The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee and eight other Council members. Meetings are held every three months.
- (ii) The Joint Sub-Committee re the Comprehensive Mental Health Service consists of three representatives of the York "A" and Tadcaster Hospital Management Committee, three representatives of the Health Committee, one representative of York "B" Health Management Committee, and one general practitioner. Meetings are held quarterly on the same day as the Mental Health Sub-Committee.
- (b) Mrs. S. Philip joined the staff in October as a Trainee Psychiatric Social Worker. There were no other changes in the Mental Health staff.

- (c) Mrs. M. Moore, Assistant Occupation Centre Supervisor, left in March to take up a resident post at a Children's Home in Sheffield.

Miss P. A. Leggott was appointed Assistant Occupation Centre Supervisor and took up her appointment in September.

- (d) There were no changes in the staff at the Male Industry Group.
- (e) Miss A. Rickman was appointed as Trainee Assistant in the Female Industry Group and took up her appointment in October.
- (f) Mrs. I. Lawrence was appointed Warden of the Howe Hill Hostel and took up her appointment at the end of August.

Mrs. Young was appointed as Deputy.

2. Account of work undertaken in the Community

- (a) UNDER SECTION 28, NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

Close liaison is maintained with the National Assistance Board and with the Ministry of National Insurance, appropriate benefits being obtained.

- (b) AFTER-CARE WORK IN THE COMMUNITY

The number of active cases carried by the social workers has been moving at a consistently higher level throughout 1959. The quarterly figures showing also the distribution of the work between the four main categories is as follows:—

<i>Quarter</i>		<i>After Care</i>	<i>Community Care</i>	<i>In- patients</i>	<i>Out- patients</i>	<i>Total</i>
December, 1958	...	72	32	47	23	174
March, 1959	...	73	31	53	24	181
June, 1959	...	77	35	56	15	183
September, 1959	...	71	30	47	15	163
December, 1959	...	90	32	51	24	197

As compared with 1958, the main increases have come in the work with in-patients and in after-care. Many patients are now referred for after-care before they leave hospital, and this accounts to some extent, for the increase in the in-patient figures. In fact, it is impossible to make a clear demarcation for statistical purposes between the two categories.

Type of work Referred

The work referred to the social workers is again presented under a classification according to source and type of work undertaken. The 'type of work' classification can only be made approximately and is on the basis of that type of work which is deemed to have preponderated in any particular case.

'Old' cases for the purposes of this classification refers to those patients previously known to the Mental Health Centre. There may or may not have been an earlier referral for social work.

'New' cases, on the other hand, refers to patients who were not already known to the Mental Health Centre at the time the social workers were asked to help them.

Referred from Mental Hospital

	<i>Old</i>	<i>New</i>	<i>Total</i>	1958 <i>Total</i>
After-care referred on discharge ...	44	16	60	34
Supportive casework (mainly related to discharge of patients) ...	24	11	35	22
General Social work ...	28	14	42	34
Social Histories and other enquiries ...	29	36	65	31
No action required ...	6	4	10	14
	131	81	212	135

Referred from Psychiatric Out-Patients Clinics

	<i>Old</i>	<i>New</i>	<i>Total</i>	1958 <i>Total</i>
Social Histories and other enquiries	7	17	24	23
Supportive casework ...	5	11	16	9
General Social work ...	6	14	20	11
No action ...	1	4	5	3
	19	46	65	46

Referred from the Community

	<i>Old</i>	<i>New</i>	<i>Total</i>	1958 <i>Total</i>
Investigations ...	14	12	26	14
Supportive casework ...	7	12	19	20
General Social work ...	8	10	18	8
Advisory ...	3	4	7	2
No action ...	2	5	7	10
	34	43	77	54

Group Work

The Social Club has continued to meet at 24 St. Saviourgate each Thursday evening throughout the year. The number of members attending is not large but there is surprisingly little fluctuation throughout the year. Several members have their favourite occupation and turn up only on the nights appropriate to it, while others come regardless of the programme. The usual weekly attendance is about 12 or 15, though with visitors the number present may total 20 or more. Altogether, about 60 different members have made use of the Club during the year. A number of visiting artists have provided entertainment on open nights. The Art Group, which was tried as an experiment last year, has been revived successfully and is a popular feature. A number of successful parties have been held to mark special occasions, and the Club gave a children's party for members' families. During the summer months, activities were organised out of doors and these again included coach outings.

(c) HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930

Hospital	Voluntary				Temporary				Certified			
	1959		1958		1959		1958		1959		1958	
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
Naburn and Bootham Park*	453	385	372	340	—	—	4	4	20	30	16	36
Clifton	10	7	9	8	1	—	1	1	3	—	2	—
Retreat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Storthes Hall ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newcastle Gen. ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	465	392	381	348	1	—	5	5	24	30	19	36

* During the last quarter of the year, 102 patients were admitted informally and 65 informal patients were discharged. These figures are included for this year in the number of voluntary patients.

Urgency Orders

There was one Urgency Order during 1959 and none during 1958.

Section 20

There were 62 admissions to Naburn and Bootham Park Hospital during 1959, 4 being over 70 years of age. Eleven were discharged home, 22 became voluntary patients, 12 were informal patients, 16 were certified and one died while under Section 20.

Deaths

There were 31 deaths during 1959 compared with 39 during 1958.

(d) MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913-1938

(i) *Ascertainments, including number of Defectives awaiting Vacancies in Institutions at the end of the Year*

During 1959, 25 cases were ascertained subject to be dealt with under the Mental Deficiency Acts compared with 24 during 1958.

Reported by Local Education Authority under Section 57 (3),							
Education Act, 1944	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Reported by Local Education Authority under Section 57 (5),							
Education Act, 1944	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Other sources	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
TOTAL							25

Disposal

Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Placed under Statutory Supervision	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Placed under Voluntary Supervision	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Removed before action was taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
									—
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
									—

Cases awaiting Institutional vacancies ... 6

(ii) *Cases Under Guardianship* ... 2

(iii) Certificates of Exception from payment of National Insurance have been obtained in all appropriate cases.

(iv) *Training*

(a) OCCUPATION CENTRE

The number of pupils at the Centre is now 43, including 2 North Riding and 3 West Riding cases.

(b) MALE INDUSTRY GROUP

There are 20 notified mental defectives attending the Male Industry Group, including 2 North Riding cases, 1 East Riding and 1 West Riding case.

(c) FEMALE INDUSTRY GROUP

There are 20 notified mental defectives in the Female Industry Group, including 3 North Riding cases.

(d) LAUNDRY

A Launderette Service was installed on the Occupation Centre premises towards the end of 1959.

A Laundress has been appointed and it is intended to employ 4 girls from the Female Industry Group under her supervision. After training, laundry from old people and others, in cases where a Home Help Service would normally be provided, will be taken.

(e) Eleven cases were admitted to Mental Deficiency Hospitals on an 'Informal Basis' during 1958.

1 to Brandesburton Hospital

3 to Claypenny Hospital

7 to Whixley Hospital.

Their ages ranged from 5 to 35 years. There were 8 males and 1 female. Two boys had attended the Occupation Centre before admission.

Total Number of Defectives on the Register at 31st December, 1959

CLASSIFICATION

In Institutions (including licence cases)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153
Under Guardianship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Under Statutory Supervision	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149
Under Voluntary Supervision	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
								—
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	358
								—

During 1959, 5 were discharged from Statutory Supervision, 6 cases were admitted to institutions, 6 cases were transferred to Voluntary, 2 died and 2 left the area.

Five voluntary patients were discharged, 1 left the area and 5 were admitted to Mental Deficiency Hospitals.

CLASSIFICATION OF DEFECTIVES IN THE COMMUNITY ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1959, WHO WERE IN NEED OF INSTITUTIONAL CARE

Cot and Chair Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Low Grade Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Medium Grade Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

CASES CONSIDERED SUITABLE FOR:—

Occupation Centre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Male Industry Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Female Industry Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71

Of the above cases, number receiving training:—

In Occupation Centre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Male Industry Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Female Industry Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71

At the present time there is no waiting list for either Occupation Centre or Industry Groups.

Howe Hill Hostel

This short stay residential hostel for 16 women was opened in November, 1959. The purpose of the hostel is the social rehabilitation of persons who have recovered from mental illness and are no longer in need of hospital treatment.

The staff consists of a resident warden, who has had experience as an assistant nurse in a psychiatric hospital; a part-time deputy; a cook; a cleaner; and a part-time gardener-handyman. Residents who are not in full-time employment, help in the running of the hostel.

The hostel is supervised by the staff of the Mental Health Centre, and regulations are kept to a minimum. Charges are assessed on income, with a ceiling charge of £3 10s. 0d. per week.

By the end of the year, 7 residents had been admitted, and it is hoped to build up the numbers gradually. Two houses adjoining Bootham Park Hospital were also opened as a pre-discharge unit for women at about the same time as Howe Hill was opened.

TABLE SHOWING OCCUPATION OF DOMICILIARY CASES

	Under 16		16—21		21—40		Over 40		TOTALS	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Self Supporting	—	—	16	20	10	8	2	3	28	31
Partially Self Supporting	—	—	1	1	2	1	5	—	8	2
Employable Out of Work	—	—	1	—	3	2	—	—	4	2
Useful at Home	—	1	1	1	3	11	2	3	6	16
At Home, too low Grade for employment	10	12	2	5	2	3	—	3	14	23
Attending Occupation Centre or Industry Group ...	21	18	8	9	7	8	—	—	36	35
TOTAL	31	31	29	36	27	33	9	9	96	109

SECTION C.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

NOTIFICATION TABLE

CONFIRMED CASES

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	2	—	5	2	2
Dysentery	21	9	256	307	36
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	1	—	—
Erysipelas	5	5	5	18	4
Food Poisoning	9	1	23	28	14
Malaria	3	—	—	—	—
Measles	1,965	38	1,642	1129	1160
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	1	—	—
Pneumonia { Acute Primary	20	15	21	23	16
Influenzal ...	6	9	73	35	25
Polio Encephalitis, Acute ...	1	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis, Acute:—					
Paralytic	6	2	2	4	—
Non-Paralytic	2	—	—	3	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	6	2	4	3	3
Scabies	16	29	23	12	7
Scarlet Fever	144	89	34	88	258
Whooping Cough	131	237	61	24	87

Poliomyelitis and Polio-Encephalitis

The incidence during the past five years is seen in the above table.

The 3 cases notified during the year were 2 children aged 4 and 1 adult aged 25. All were non-paralytic. No cases were notified after January, 1959.

Dysentery

36 cases were notified during the year of which 10 were confirmed, compared with 151 in 1958.

Diphtheria

There have been no cases of diphtheria in the City since 1949.

Whooping Cough

87 cases were notified during the year compared with 24 in 1958. There were no deaths.

Smallpox

No cases of this disease were reported during the year.

Scarlet Fever

258 cases were notified during the year, 183 of which were school children. 199 cases were removed to hospital. This is an admission rate of 77%.

The illness was of a mild type. There have, however, been reports of outbreaks of acute streptococcal nephritis.

Influenza and Pneumonia

Cases notified:—	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Acute Primary Pneumonia...	20	15	21	23	16
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	6	9	73	35	25
Deaths from Influenza (notified cases) ...	—	1	8	—	2
Deaths from Pneumonia (Registrar-General's figures)	45	83	57	72	69

Puerperal Pyrexia

Three cases were notified during the year, the same total as in 1958.

Measles

1,160 cases of measles were notified.

Mumps, Chickenpox, German Measles

Four cases of mumps, 41 cases of chickenpox and 7 cases of German measles were reported to the school clinic.

Scabies

Eight cases of scabies were treated at the cleansing centre during the year. Four were adults, 2 were children attending school, and 2 pre-school children.

Venereal Diseases

The following table summarises the work carried out in the clinic at the County Hospital during 1959:—

	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Non-Venereal		Total
New Patients ...	15		18		194		227
Total attendances at clinics	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
	383	396	205	49	556	394	1,983

This increase in gonorrhea is in common with the increase throughout the country.

Cleansing and Disinfection

The following figures represent the disinfecting work carried out during recent years:—

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Rooms disinfected by fumigation or spraying	450	274	255	444	463
Articles disinfected by steam disinfectors ...	11,941	10,232	11,345	15,312	10,444
Library and other books disinfected	103	65	203	85	373

SECTION D.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

The main report on Sanitary Circumstances of the Area is included in the Section dealing with the work of the Public Health Inspectors (Section F.).

I am indebted to Mr. J. Dunkley, Engineer of the York Waterworks Company for the following information:—

Water Supply.

During the year ended 31st December, 1959, the total quantity of water supplied to consumers within the Company's area of direct supply was 2,782,892,000 gallons, representing an average daily consumption of 7,624,362 gallons, which is a 4·4% increase on the previous year's average of 7,297,271 gallons per day.

The daily demand for water during the exceptional summer was far in excess of the average, and on 2nd June the maximum was reached when 10,100,000 gallons were supplied.

The average daily consumption for domestic and public purposes (un-metered supplies) was 4,382,953 gallons, an increase of 253,682 on the year 1958, the non-domestic consumption was 3,241,408 gallons, being metered supplies to industries, etc.—an increase of 73,279 gallons on the previous year.

Within the statutory area supplied by the York Waterworks Company, an estimated population of 132,500 have been supplied with an average quantity of 33·08 gallons per head per day (domestic) as compared with the previous year's quantity of 31·16 gallons. Although no restrictions were imposed on the supply at any time, the excessive demands for the watering of gardens during the evenings, imposed a strain on the works, resulting in reduced pressures in some regions.

An area of approximately 35 square miles is embraced within the Company's Statutory Limits of supply which, in addition to York County Borough, includes the following 13 parishes:—Clifton Without, New Earswick, Huntington, Earswick, Towthorpe, Heworth Without, Osbaldwick, Heslington, Fulford, Bishopthorpe, Knapton, Upper Poppleton, and Nether Poppleton.

Three neighbouring authorities, Flaxton, Derwent and Tadcaster Rural District Councils are afforded metered bulk supplies for distribution in 25 parishes outside the Company's limits. During the year the average daily quantity supplied was 495,370 gallons, being an increase of 15·5% on the previous year.

All water supplied by the Company is derived from intakes on the River Ouse at Acomb Landing Works, above the City. During the year river levels have fluctuated from 1 ft. 1 in. below summer level, to a maximum of 13 ft. 2 in. above normal summer level, with corresponding variations in the quality of raw water.

In order to cope satisfactorily with the resulting wide range of characteristics, flexibility is provided within the purification process by the following sequence:—chemical pre-treatment with coagulant and prechlorination,

sedimentation, dual filtration by rapid gravity and slow sand filters, Super-chlorination followed by de-chlorination.

The usual high standard of quality has been maintained throughout the year as indicated by the results of regular bacteriological and chemical examinations summarised as follows:—

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

311 samples of water leaving the Waterworks and passing into the distribution system, and from premises in the City and near the outskirts, were submitted to the Analysts for bacteriological examination during the year.

Number of colonies per millilitre developing on Agar:—

3 days at 20°C.	Average of 311 samples—5.5.
24 hrs. at 37°C.	Average of 311 samples—2.5.

Presumptive Coli Organisms:—

1,555 tests with 10 millilitres—All negative.
311 tests with 50 millilitres—All negative.

Clostridium Welchii:—

99 tests with 100 millilitres—All negative.

CHEMICAL ANALYSES

Monthly chemical analysis of town's water is made by Public Analysts, the average of the results of the 12 samples examined in 1959 were as follows:—

Physical Characters

					<i>Average of the 12 samples</i>
Suspended matter	...	...	...	...	None
Appearance of a column 2 ft. long	...	...	...	...	{ 9-clear; slightly yellow 3-clear; faintly yellow
Hazel colour	...	...	...	...	6.25
Taste	...	...	...	...	Normal
Odour	...	...	...	...	None

Chemical Examinations

					<i>Parts per million</i>
Total Solids, dried at 180°C.	...	...	...	...	307
Chlorides in terms of Chlorine	...	...	...	...	20
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride	...	...	...	...	32.9
Nitrites	...	...	...	...	None
Nitrates as Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	1.52
Poisonous Metals (lead, etc.)	...	...	...	...	None
Total Hardness	...	...	...	...	224.5
Temporary Hardness	...	...	...	...	139.3
Permanent Hardness	...	...	...	...	85.2
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	...	...	...	...	0.85
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	0.008
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	0.039
Free Chlorine	...	...	...	...	0.04
pH Value	...	...	...	...	7.4

In addition to the foregoing examinations, samples taken from various

stages of treatment and filtration plants at the Waterworks have been submitted for bacteriological examination at frequent and regular intervals in order to indicate the efficiency of plant operation at each stage and ensure satisfactory control. A total of 647 samples were tested.

Two samples taken by the Health Authority from taps in the City were also satisfactory.

In addition to the necessary maintenance of existing mains, nearly 7 miles of new mains were laid to continue improvements in distribution and extend supplies to new housing developments—both of the York Corporation and various private estates.

Closet Accommodation

The City Engineer has kindly supplied the following information:—

“At the end of 1959 there were 4 pail closets in use in the City, all of these being sited on schools playing fields (on Fenby Fields and Archbishop Holgate’s playing fields).

There are 38,380 water-closets and 1,200 waste-water closets in the City.

Public Cleansing

(a) Dry House Refuse

All domestic refuse is placed in bins by householders and collected weekly by the Corporation motor vehicles, which are provided with covers to prevent the escape of dust.

Approximately 105 bins for the collection of food salvage are distributed to shop-keepers, hotels, canteens, etc., also 8,400 individual pail containers for food salvage have been issued to householders in certain districts of the City. The bins at the hotels are emptied daily, those at the shops two to three times per week, and the household containers twice per week.

Separate weekly collections of refuse and salvage are made from premises in the City centre, in all other districts of the City the collection of domestic refuse is also made weekly, but salvageable materials (waste paper, tins, and textiles) are collected at the same time as the refuse, and placed in separate containers on the vehicles.

The value of salvage collected during the year 1959 has been as follows:—

Concentrated Kitchen Waste	...	...	...	£	7,729
Paper	...	...	...	...	7,257
Metals	...	...	...	...	580
General (Textiles, etc.)	...	...	...	...	29
TOTAL					£15,595

There are now no dry ashpits in the City, the number of ashbins in use is approximately 36,100.

The whole of the dry refuse collected is dealt with by controlled tipping, with the exception of 45 tons per week of trade refuse and 15 tons per week of domestic refuse, which are disposed of at the Incinerator.

(b) Cesspools

There are eight cesspools in the City. These are cleansed by the Corporation, using a cesspool and gully emptier.

The contents are emptied by the Corporation and tipped into the main sewers using convenient manholes, which are afterwards flushed thoroughly."

Swimming Bath Water

Eighteen samples were taken from the three swimming baths in the City. All the samples were certified as being satisfactory.

Eradication of Bed Bugs

No infested Council houses were found during the year.

During 1959, 94 loads of furniture from 137 houses were dealt with on behalf of tenants taking over houses on the Corporation Building Estates.

Twenty-six single articles of furniture were disinfected for private owners at their own expense.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply:	(See Sections F and G)
(b) Meat and Other Foods:	Do. do.
(c) Adulteration, etc.:	Do. do.
(d) Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food:	Do. do.

Food Premises

A total of 2,166 re-inspections were made to food premises during the year, in addition to many inspections of stalls in the open Market and other places where food was sold in the open air, including the York Racecourse.

The total number of food premises is 1,271, as set out in the following table according to their principal business:—

Bakers	54	Provision Merchants ...	377
Butchers	109	Public Houses	144
Cafes	39	Sweet Shops	127
Cinema Kiosks	6	Sweet and Chocolate	
Confectioners	36	Manufacturers	7
Dairies	19	Wet Fish Shops	13
Food Depots	15	Miscellaneous	31
Fried Fish Shops	67	Accommodation	32
Greengrocers	90	Clubs and Halls	41
Hotels	32	Canteens	23
		Slaughterhouses	9

Total—1,271

The work of inspection was supplemented by addresses at several meetings which were organised during the year to maintain progress in the clean food campaign.

Food Poisoning

Fourteen cases of suspected food poisoning were notified during 1959. Three cases occurred in one household.

Milk in Schools Scheme

Periodic samples were taken of milk supplied to schools, and these have been satisfactory.

The demand for school milk over five years is shown in the following table:—

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
No. of children eligible to participate (average daily roll)	17,559	18,028	18,187	18,429	18,531
Average number of children receiving milk	13,932	14,078	13,921	13,970	13,909
Average percentage ...	79·38	78·07	76·54	75·79	75·06

(Figures kindly supplied by Chief Education Officer.)

SECTION F.

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE SANITARY SECTION OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

I am indebted to my Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Norman Hancock, F.R.S.H., F.S.I.A., for the following report:—

During the year under review normal progress was difficult to maintain owing to staff shortages, and although every effort was made to attract applicants to fill vacancies, these were mainly unsuccessful. Fortunately, certain appointments were able to be made consequent upon the qualification of students and the situation was eased towards the end of the year.

The work of Slum Clearance and the removal of unfit housing conditions has been continued and this was accelerated in the latter half of the year with the result that we were able to maintain the programme originally set. Further Orders were made and confirmed after the holding of Public Inquiries and, having regard to all the problems involved and the intricate and onerous nature of the endeavours which are required, this aspect of environmental control is now at a stage which justifies a sense of achievement.

The supervision of slaughtering and the inspection of meat at slaughter-houses is a work of supreme importance, and because of concentration on these duties it has been possible to maintain 100% inspection of all animals killed in the City. This has only been achieved with the ready acceptance by inspectors of duties in the public interest at awkward and inconvenient times, often outside normal office hours.

It was not possible to give full attention to many of the normal routine duties during the year because of pre-occupation with housing and meat inspection, but endeavours in previous years enabled realistic assessments to be made so as to secure the best use of the staff available. The work of general food inspection and control always receives high priority, and it can fairly be recorded that the high standards which have been secured in this field, and particularly in Food Hygiene, are maintained.

Preparatory work continues for the ultimate operation of all powers for the pursuit of Clean Air, and two new stations for recording atmospheric pollution were prepared and set up during the year. In addition, action is, of course, continuous in operating powers to deal with pollution from industrial premises, and efforts to form an enlightened public opinion are continued by way of talks and other forms of publicity.

Thanks are due to all sections of my staff, inspectorial, clerical, and manual, for the efforts which they have made in what has been a difficult year.

HOUSING

(Nil Returns not included.)

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,848
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	1,897
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	46
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	148

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	100
--	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year

(a) *Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—

By owners	2
By local authority in default of owners	2

(b) *Proceedings under Sections 16 and 18 of the Housing Act, 1936:—*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	13
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	16
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	33

(c) *Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957:—*

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	4
(2) Number of houses allocated to tuberculous patients ...	2

4. Housing Act, 1936. Part IV—Overcrowding

There are, at present, no accurate figures indicating the extent of overcrowding, and an attempt can only be made to adjust the figures disclosed by the Overcrowding Survey, made many years ago, by new cases which are brought to notice, and old cases which are rehoused. A new survey is urgently needed if exact information of overcrowding is required, not only in this City, but throughout the country as a whole.

(a)	(1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the	
		year	33
	(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	158

Under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957, during 1959, 42 dwellings were represented as being unfit for human habitation.

Under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957, during 1959, parts of 4 buildings were represented as being unfit for human habitation.

Sufficiency of Supply of Houses

In December, 1959, the number of applicants for Corporation Houses was 2,661.

CLEARANCE AREAS

No.	Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders	Area in Acres	Houses in Area	Persons Displaced	Confirmed by Minister of Housing and Local Government
1	The Groves (Backhouse St.), etc.	·618	34	94	19th Feb., 1955
2	The Groves (Jackson St.)	·922	54	160	19th Feb., 1955
3	Walmgate	1·6	73	220	20th Mar., 1956
4	John Street	·160	11	25	20th June, 1957
5	Newbiggin St. and Groves Lane	·728	50	147	20th June, 1957
6	Cecilia Place	·246	15	34	20th June, 1957
7	The Groves (No. 3) ...	3·93	188	495	4th Dec., 1957
8	The Groves (No. 4) ...	3·77	156	382	15th April, 1959

In addition, Layerthorpe 1, and Layerthorpe 2 (229 houses), were declared as Clearance Areas during the year, and the official enquiry was held regarding St. Anne Street, Rougier Street, Downhill Street, George Street, Peel Street, Whitby Terrace, Bishophill Junior, Trinity Lane, Chapel Row and Bootham Row (222 houses). Forty-six houses were dealt with by individual Orders.

ANALYSIS OF INSPECTIONS

Dwellings

Houses unfit and capable of repair (H.A.)	...	...	...	15
Houses unfit and incapable of repair (H.A.)	...	...	...	1,059
Underground dwellings and parts of buildings (H.A.)	...	...	...	—
Houses for overcrowding (H.A.)	...	...	...	6
Houses let in lodgings (H.A.)	...	...	...	2
Re-inspections under the Housing Act	...	...	...	49
Houses for complaints and defects (P.H.A.)	...	...	...	548
Houses for filthy and verminous conditions	...	...	...	16
Houses re prospective Corporation Tenants	...	...	...	11
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	2
Sites of tents, vans and sheds, etc.	...	...	...	24
Tents, vans or sheds	...	...	...	4
Drainage...	...	...	...	373
Visits for enquiry	...	...	...	1,091
Other visits not included above	...	...	...	56
Visits for Improvement Grant and Standard Grant purposes	...	...	...	103
Visits for Certificates of Disrepair	...	...	...	88
Housing Surveys	...	...	...	109

Food and Drugs Premises

Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178
Bottled Milk Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Milk and Dairies Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Visits for sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	403
Ice cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157
Fish and chip premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Sausages and pork products	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Butchers' shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
Wet fish shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Grocers and Provision Merchants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207
Restaurants, cafes, kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	289
Market inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Public houses and hotels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Mobile Foodshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133
Other food premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	349
Drainage...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Visits for enquiry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	442
Visits for meat inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,379
Visits for food inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295
Visits under the Food Hygiene Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Slaughterhouse inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
Visits for signature of surrendered meat notes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245

Trades and Businesses

Factories with mechanical power	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Other premises, construction work, etc. (F. Act)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Offices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Offensive trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Drainage...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Visits for enquiry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other premises not included above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Smoke Abatement

Smoke observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Grit deposit records	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
Industrial furnaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Boiler plants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Visits for enquiry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Other visits not included above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Survey visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47

General

Infectious diseases visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Rodent infestations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Other infestations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Keeping of animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Infirm or verminous persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Watercourses, ditches, culverts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Waste ground, accumulations of refuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Other nuisances...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Public sanitary conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
Inspections for matters affecting other Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Visits for enquiry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
No access visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	276
Other visits not included above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134

Notices

Verbal notices given	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
Verbal notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Verbal notices in progress or ordered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Preliminary notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Preliminary notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
Preliminary notices in progress or ordered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Letters requesting action sent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Letters requesting action complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10

Notices (Cont.)

Letters requesting action in progress or ordered	...	...	...	...	...	4
Statutory notices served	...	...	...	...	...	152
Statutory notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	136
Certificates of disrepair issued	...	...	...	...	...	9
Certificates of disrepair revoked	...	...	...	...	...	12

ANALYSIS OF WORK DONE

Repairs and Improvements

Roofs, valley gutters, flashings, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	17
Chimney stacks, flues, pots, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	5
Rainwater gutters	...	...	...	...	...	24
Fallpipes...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Walls, brickwork, pointing	...	...	...	...	...	22
Dampness otherwise remedied	...	...	...	...	...	6
Wallplaster	...	...	...	...	...	8
Ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	4
Floors	...	...	...	...	...	9
Windows, frames, cords, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	13
Doors, door frames	...	...	...	...	...	4
Ovens, fireranges, grates, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	6
Wash boilers, set pots, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sinks, lavatory basins, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	3
Waste pipes	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pavings, yards and passages	...	...	...	...	...	5
Repairs to water closets	...	...	...	...	...	17
New water closets provided	...	...	...	...	...	31
Wastewater closets abolished	...	...	...	...	...	31
Dust bins provided	...	...	...	...	...	7
Other repairs to houses	...	...	...	...	...	3
Verminous houses disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	8
Other verminous premises disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	23
Dirty houses cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	2

Food Premises

Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., repaired	...	...	...	...	...	8
Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	44
Ventilation provided or improved	...	...	...	...	...	3
Articles, apparatus, clothing cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	3
Washing facilities provided or improved	...	...	...	...	...	10
Washing facilities maintained...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other improvements	...	...	...	...	...	31

Samples Taken

Milk for biological analysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Milk for chemical analysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	306
Milk for bacteriological test	...	...	...	...	...	...	374
Ice cream for chemical analysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Ice cream for bacteriological examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Other articles for chemical analysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Other articles for bacteriological examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Fertilisers and feeding stuffs	...	...	...	...	...	...	10

Smoke Abatement

Furnaces altered, repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chimneys newly erected	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other improvements secured	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

General

Premises cleared of rats and mice	...	...	...	...	...	...	695
Premises rendered rat-proof	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Offensive matters removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Manure removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Drainage

Drains repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drains relaid	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
New drains laid	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
Drains cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Drains disconnected from sewer	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Public sewers cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Smoke tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
Other tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

During the year 413 factories were on the register, including:—

Bakehouses	48	Glass Manufacturers	1
Restaurants and Cafes	28	Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	12
Chocolate and Sweet Manufac- turing	7	Organ and Piano Builders ...	1
Brewers, Mineral Water Manu- facturing and Bottlers ...	11	French Polishers, Painters and Decorators	7
Manufacturing Chemists ...	3	Carpet Makers	4
Boot and Shoe Repairers ...	40	Watch Repairers and Jewellers	6
Dressmakers	13	Scientific Instrument Makers and Opticians	2
Milliners	7	General Engineers	15
Tailors	8	Electrical Engineers	8
Button Manufacturers ...	2	Motor Engineers	37
Laundries, Dry Cleaners ...	9	Cycle Repairers	14
Saddlers	2	Printers	14
Builders, Joiners, Carpenters ...	32	Photography	6
Plumbers and Glaziers ...	14	Warehouses	9
Tinsmiths	4	Slaughterhouses... ..	9
Blacksmiths	4	Miscellaneous Small Factories and Workplaces	36

During the year no contraventions of the Factories Act were dealt with.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

Number of keepers	2
Number of houses	2
Number of rooms used for sleeping	10
Number of lodgers accommodated nightly	23
Number of applications for registration	2
Number of notices to limewash (under Byelaws)	4

The premises have been kept in a satisfactory condition.

FOODS

(See also Section E)

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

TABLE I

Total Weight of Unsound Meat Destroyed

<i>Year</i>	<i>Stones</i>
1959	7,731
1958	7,340
1957	8,690

TABLE II
Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	6,458	504	266	34,935	17,201
Number inspected	6,458	504	266	34,935	17,201
All Diseases except Tuberculosis—					
Whole carcases condemned	1	—	7	17	12
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,725	100	8	2155	2,971
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	26·73	19·84	5·64	6·22	17·34
Tuberculosis only—					
Whole carcases condemned	11	3	—	1	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	480	98	—	—	607
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	7·60	20·04	—	0·003	3·54
Cysticerosis—					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	25	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	25	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—

Other Foods Inspected, Condemned and Removed for Salvage

A large quantity of tinned meat, glass and packet goods, fish, fruit, vegetables, eggs, sweets, cakes and biscuits, etc., were inspected, and a total weight of 915 stones were found to be in an unsound condition. The foodstuffs, where suitable, were removed to the Pig Salvage Department, and the remainder to the Destructor, Foss Islands, and destroyed.

TABLE III
Bacteriological Examination

For designations and standards for milk see 1951 Report.
The number of registered dairies is 19, of which 178 inspections were made.

Designation	No. of samples	Complied with prescribed conditions	Did not comply with prescribed conditions
Tuberculin tested	63	53	10
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised ...	132	132	—
Pasteurised... ..	160	156	4
Sterilised	16	16	—

Biological Test

Type of Milk	Number	Positive	Negative
Tuberculin Tested	8	—	8
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	7	—	7
Pasteurised	6	—	6
TOTALS	21	—	21

In the case where a positive result to the biological test is obtained, and where the milk is otherwise adversely reported upon by the Bacteriologist particulars are sent to the County Authorities and to the Medical Officer of Health and the Public Health Inspector of the district in which the premises are situated.

Phosphatase Test

Type of Milk	Number	Positive	Negative
T.T. Pasteurised	132	—	132
Pasteurised	160	4	156

Turbidity Test

Type of Milk	Number	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Sterilised... ..	16	16	—

Ice Cream

The Methylene Blue Test, as described in the Ministry of Health’s Monthly Bulletin for March, 1947, was applied to the 66 Ice Cream samples. The following are the results of this test:—

57 group 1 ; 8 group 2 ; 1 group 3 ; and Nil group 4.

Where an adverse report is received from the Bacteriologist, the attention of the vendor is called and an inspection of his premises, as well as a check of his ingredients and methods, is made. Further samples are taken until a satisfactory report is obtained.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

The number of samples of food and drugs submitted to the Public Analyst under the above Act during 1959 was 390 (361 informal and 29 formal). This number represents 3·7 samples for each 1,000 of the population of the City (105,600). The proportion suggested by the Ministry of Health is three per 1,000.

The following table shows the percentage of adulterated samples for the last five years:—

TABLE IV

Year	Total Samples			Milk Samples only		
	Number examined	Number adulterated	Percentage adulterated	Number examined	Number adulterated	Percentage adulterated
1955 ...	350	46	13·1	249	34	13·6
1956 ...	330	45	13·6	253	41	16·2
1957 ...	382	31	8·11	307	22	7·16
1958 ...	398	28	7·03	314	25	7·96
1959 ...	390	36	9·23	306	32	10·46

Samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955

For the classification of samples taken see the report of the Public Analyst.

Manufacturers and Sellers of Ice Cream

Number of Manufacturers ...	...	...	6
Number of premises registered for storage and sale	...	...	309
Number of premises on register	...	...	315

The premises are registered in accordance with the provisions of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and 137 inspections were made.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

During the year 469 rat infestations and 226 mouse infestations were dealt with by the Rodent Operatives. In all cases the treatments carried out were successful.

During the year the Department of the City Engineer carried out the required maintenance treatment of the sewers.

Theatre, Music Halls, etc.

Periodical inspections were made of the local theatres and cinemas.

Certain minor defects were found, but these were remedied by verbal notices to the managements.

Conversion of Waste-water Closets

A total of 1,570 waste-water closets have been converted by the Grants Scheme which has been operating since 1938. The amount payable at present is a maximum of £25 for each conversion, and during the year the Corporation paid out £775 under this voluntary scheme.

As will be seen from the tabular statement (page 61) 31 water-closets have been provided in lieu of waste-water closets.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

During the year two deposit gauges have been maintained at sites in the City, for the investigation of atmospheric pollution and to provide information to the Fuel Research Station of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The contents of the gauges are examined at monthly intervals by the City Analyst, and the following table shows the results which were obtained:

<i>Recording Station</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Rainfall (in inches)</i>	<i>Total Solids Deposited (tons per square mile)</i>
Foss Bank	January ...	2.13	17.13
	February ...	0.25	15.61
	March ...	0.99	25.14
	April ...	3.11	18.12
	May ...	0.24	12.17
	June ...	1.62	11.52
	July ...	2.05	13.55
	August ...	0.06	6.22
	September ...	0.09	10.70
	October ...	1.62	13.62
	November...	2.64	19.46
	December ...	1.62	10.18
		<u>16.42</u>	<u>173.42</u>
	Monthly Average	1.37	14.45

<i>Recording Station</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Rainfall (in inches)</i>	<i>Total Solids Deposited (tons per square mile)</i>
Queen Anne Grammar School	January ...	1.89	9.51
	February ...	0.24	7.46
	March ...	1.02	11.98
	April ...	2.96	21.18
	May ...	0.32	17.01
	June ...	1.14	14.65
	July ...	1.81	14.06
	August ...	0.20	7.49
	September ...	0.12	8.83
	October ...	1.38	12.18
	November...	2.68	11.02
	December ...	1.73	8.38
		<u>15.49</u>	<u>143.75</u>
	Monthly Average	1.29	11.98

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

PART I OF THE ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of			Occupiers prosecuted (5)
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)		
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	134	—	—	—	
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	279	21	2	—	
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises)	11	7	—	—	
TOTAL ...	424	28	2	—	

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND—NIL.

Part VIII of the Act—Outwork—(Sections 110 and 111):—There were 8 outworkers in August, 1959, making wearing apparel—10 carding buttons. There were no defaulters or cases needing prosecution.

SECTION G.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST FOR 1959

HUGH CHILDS, B.Sc. (MANC.), F.R.I.C.

Public Analyst's Laboratory,
67 Surrey Street,
Sheffield, 1.

To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen and Councillors of the City of York.

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the following Report on my work as Public Analyst for the City of York during the year ending 31st December 1959.

During the year 390 samples were submitted for analysis.

The following Table shows the number and nature of the samples submitted:—

<i>Article</i>	<i>Number submitted</i>
Milk	306
Apple and Strawberry Jam	1
Baking Powder	1
Butter	3
Butter Drops	1
Caramelle	1
Catarrh Cough Syrup	1
Cheez Whiz	1
Chicken Paste	1
Chicksnack	1
Cream	5
Cream (Double)	2
Cream (Whipped)	1
Creamed Rice Milk Pudding	1
Cream of Chicken Condensed Soup	1
Custard Powder	1
Evaporated Milk	2
Fish Cakes	1
Flavouring Syrup	1
Frish	1
Frizets	1
Fruit Chutney	1
Gees Linctus B.P.C.	1
Glace Cherries	1
Glycerin of Borax B.P.C.	1
Ice Cream	6
Ice Cream (Butter)	1
Ice Cream (Dairy)	5
Ice Cream (Double Dairy)	1
Ice Lollie	1

<i>Article</i>					<i>Number submitted</i>
Influenza Cold Mixture	...	...	...	...	1
Instant Coffee ...	...	...	...	...	1
Lemonade Crystals	...	...	...	...	1
Lemon Curd ...	...	...	...	...	1
Nut Mix ...	...	...	...	...	1
Orange Drink	...	...	...	...	4
Orange Drink (whole)	...	...	...	...	1
Orange Squash	...	...	...	...	1
Oxtail Soup ...	...	...	...	...	1
Pickle ...	...	...	...	...	1
Pork Luncheon Meat	...	...	...	...	2
Potted Shrimps	...	...	...	...	1
Pure Malt Vinegar	...	...	...	...	1
Salmon Spread	...	...	...	...	1
Sandwich Spread	...	...	...	...	1
Sauce ...	...	...	...	...	1
Sausage (Beef)	...	...	...	...	2
Sausage (Pork)	...	...	...	...	7
Steaklets ...	...	...	...	...	1
Sulphur Ointment	...	...	...	...	1
Sultanas ...	...	...	...	...	1
Sunny Spread ...	...	...	...	...	1
Tangerine Jelly	...	...	...	...	1
Tartar Sauce ...	...	...	...	...	1
White Pepper	...	...	...	...	1
Yogurt ...	...	...	...	...	1
Zinc and Castor Oil Ointment	...	...	...	...	1

Milk

During the year 306 samples of Milk were reported on. Of these, 274 samples were genuine; 6 samples were slightly deficient in Milk-Fat; 12 samples were deficient in Milk-Fat in proportions varying from 6·6 to 21·3 per cent; 2 samples were slightly deficient in both Milk-Fat and Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat—the Freezing Points (Hortvet) $-0\cdot547^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $-0\cdot538^{\circ}\text{C}$ were normal; 3 samples were deficient in Milk-Fat in proportions varying from 7·3 to 26 per cent and were slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat—the Freezing Points (Hortvet) $-0\cdot531^{\circ}\text{C}$, $-0\cdot538^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $-0\cdot535^{\circ}\text{C}$ were normal; 1 sample was slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat, it was too sour for the determination of the Freezing Point; 1 sample was deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat 5·7 per cent, it was too sour for the determination of the Freezing Point; 5 samples were slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat—the Freezing Points (Hortvet) $-0\cdot526^{\circ}\text{C}$, $-0\cdot526^{\circ}\text{C}$, $-0\cdot526^{\circ}\text{C}$, $-0\cdot525^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $-0\cdot523^{\circ}\text{C}$, showed the presence of small amounts of Added Water; 1 sample was slightly deficient in both Milk-Fat and Milk Solids other than Milk-Fat—the Freezing Point (Hortvet) $-0\cdot528^{\circ}\text{C}$ suggested the presence of a trace of Added Water and 1 sample was deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat 5 per cent—the Freezing Point (Hortvet) $-0\cdot528^{\circ}\text{C}$ suggested the presence of a trace of Added Water.

The following table shows the average composition of the Milk Samples:—

Average for the year 1959	... ..	3.59	8.74
Average for the year 1958	... ..	3.66	8.77
Requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939	... ..	3.00	8.50

The following table shows the composition of the samples of Milk not complying with the requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939:—

Mark	Date	Analytical Data		Freezing Point (Hortvet) °C	Remarks
		Milk-Fat %	Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat %		
111	Apl. 7	2.95	8.29	—0.538	Slightly deficient in both Milk-Fat and Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F.Pt. (Hortvet) was normal. Informal.
221	Aug. 11	2.78	8.29	—0.531	Deficient in Milk-Fat 7.3% and also slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F.Pt. (Hortvet) was normal. Informal.
3	Jan. 6	2.48	8.38	—0.538	Deficient in Milk-Fat 17.3% and also slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F.Pt. (Hortvet) was normal. Informal.
309	Oct. 6	2.22	8.41	—0.535	Deficient in Milk-Fat 26% and also slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F.Pt. (Hortvet) was normal. Informal.
238	Aug. 11	3.30	8.34		Slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. Too sour for the determination of the Freezing Point. Informal.
216	July 6	5.09	8.01		Deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat 5.7%. Too sour for the determination of the Freezing Point. Informal.

Mark	Date	Analytical Data		Freezing Point (Hortvet) °C	Remarks
		Milk-Fat %	Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat %		
107	Apl. 7	4.20	8.32	—0.526	Slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F.Pt. (Hortvet) showed the presence of a small amount of Added Water. Informal.
360	Nov. 17	3.90	8.42	—0.526	Slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F.Pt. (Hortvet) showed the presence of a small amount of added Water. Formal. Refers to No. 335.
361	Nov. 17	3.55	8.46	—0.526	Slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F.Pt. (Hortvet) showed the presence of a small amount of Added Water. Formal. Refers to No. 335
146	May 5	3.25	8.31	—0.525	Slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F.Pt. (Hortvet) showed the presence of a small amount of Added Water. Informal.
321	Nov. 3	3.95	8.37	—0.523	Slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F.Pt. (Hortvet) showed the presence of a small amount of Added Water. Informal.
295	Sept. 22	2.98	8.28	—0.528	Slightly deficient in both Milk Fat and Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F.Pt. (Hortvet) suggested the presence of a trace of Added Water. Formal.
335	Nov. 3	3.15	8.07	—0.528	Deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat 5%. F.Pt. (Hortvet) showed the presence of a trace of Added Water. Informal.

Of the 306 samples of Milk examined during the year, 274 samples were genuine and 32 samples (10.4 per cent) were adulterated or below standard.

Eighteen samples showed deficiencies in Milk-Fat. In 6 of the samples the amounts were slight and in the remaining samples the amounts varied from 6.6 per cent to 21.3 per cent.

Two samples were slightly deficient in both Milk-Fat and Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. Their Freezing Points (Hortvet) -0.547°C and -0.538°C were within the normal range for genuine milk.

Three samples were deficient in Milk-Fat to the extent of 7.3 per cent, 17.3 per cent and 26 per cent respectively and also slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. Their Freezing Points (Hortvet) -0.531°C , -0.538°C and -0.535°C were normal.

One sample was slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat and 1 sample was deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat to the extent of 5.7 per cent, and on receipt were too sour for the determination of the Freezing Point.

Five samples were slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. Their Freezing Points (Hortvet) were above the maximum Freezing Point of genuine Milk (-0.53°C) and showed the presence of small amounts of Added Water.

One sample was slightly deficient in both Milk-Fat and Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. The Freezing Point (Hortvet) -0.528°C showed the presence of a trace of Added Water.

One sample was deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat 5 per cent. The Freezing Point (Hortvet) of this sample suggested the presence of a trace of Added Water.

All the Milk samples were free from preservatives.

Ice Cream

Thirteen samples of Ice Cream were examined during the year. All the samples conformed to the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1953, or to the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Regulations, 1959.

Five samples were described as Dairy Ice Cream, 1 sample was described as Double Dairy Ice Cream and 1 sample was described as Butter Ice Cream, and in all these samples the fat was found, on analysis, to consist entirely of butter fat.

All the samples were free from preservatives and the samples received after the new Regulations came into force on 27th April, 1959, were free from saccharin.

Pork Luncheon Meat

The 2 samples of Pork Luncheon Meat examined during the year contained 72.7 per cent and 66.4 per cent of meat respectively. Pork Luncheon Meat should contain at least 80 per cent of meat so that these two samples showed deficiencies in meat of 9.1 per cent and 17 per cent.

Sausages

Two samples of Beef Sausage and 7 samples of Pork Sausage were examined during the year.

The 2 samples of Beef Sausage contained 62.3 per cent and 50.4 per cent of meat respectively and were satisfactory.

Five of the samples of Pork Sausage contained 78·7 per cent, 70·0 per cent, 65·6 per cent, 65·5 per cent and 65·2 per cent of meat respectively and were satisfactory.

The remaining 2 samples of Pork Sausage contained 63·4 per cent and 62·6 per cent of meat respectively. Pork Sausage should, in my opinion, contain at least 65 per cent of meat so that these two samples were slightly deficient in meat.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs

During the year 10 samples of Fertilisers were examined. They consisted of:—

- 1 sample of Bone Meal
- 1 sample of Compure
- 1 sample of Compure K
- 1 sample of Liquid Manure (Concentrated)
- 1 sample of Liquinure
- 1 sample of Plant Food, The Liquid Manure
- 1 sample of Sangral 10-Day Fertiliser
- 1 sample of Soluble Blood
- 1 sample of Solufeed
- 1 sample of Superphosphate

The sample of Plant Food—The Liquid Manure—contained 7·31 per cent of Potash against a guarantee of 6 per cent and thus showed an excess of Potash.

The remaining samples of Fertilisers conformed to their respective guarantees.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) HUGH CHILDS

Public Analyst.

13th October, 1960.

SECTION H.
REPORT OF THE CANAL BOATS INSPECTOR.

Ouse Navigation Offices,
Naburn Locks,
York.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Gentlemen.

I beg to submit my Report of Canal Boats for the City of York for the year ended December, 1959.

The number of Canal Boat Inspections made during the year was 31.

No women or children were aboard the vessels inspected, which were in good condition as to repair and cleanliness. No cases of infectious diseases were on board or have been reported.

No contravention of the Regulations was observed, and the vessels' equipment complied with the requirements regarding canal craft.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) E. SMITH.

Naburn Locks,
15th September, 1960.

SECTION I.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(i) REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES

Total Nursing Homes in the City	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
					<i>No. of Beds</i>		
					<i>Maternity</i>	<i>Other</i>	
Purey Cust Nursing Home	...	...	...	...	18		
Ivy Dene Nursing Home	...	...	...	...	—		12
Oakdene Nursing Home	...	...	...	...	—		13
*Heworth Moor House	...	...	...	...	—		14
Knavesmire Nursing Home	...	...	...	...	—		16

*—Home for Mothers and Babies before and after confinement.

The supervision of nursing homes, including maternity homes, is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health, the Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare and the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Nursing Agency

The Purey Cust Nursing Home and the British Nursing Association (North Eastern District) were re-registered in respect of nursing agencies operated under the Nurses Act, 1943, for a period expiring on 31st December, 1960.

(ii) NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FOR THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF YORK

I am indebted to the Clerk of the Council for the following information:—

At the end of the year the Council's List contained the names of 61 Doctors, 28 Dentists and 4 assistants, 2 Ophthalmic Medical Practitioners, 17 Ophthalmic Opticians, 2 Dispensing Opticians, 43 Chemists and 7 Surgical Appliance Suppliers.

The number of prescriptions dispensed during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1959, was 609,118.

47,507 courses of dental treatment were provided under the National Health Service during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1959, and 16,900 sight-tests were given during the same period.

(iii) MATERNITY MEDICAL SERVICES PROVIDED

Description of Services Provided	By General Practitioner Obstetricians	By other G.P.'s to persons on their lists	Total
1. (a) No. of cases in which complete maternity medical services provided	523	12	535
(b) No. of such cases in which the doctor providing the services was in attendance at the confinement... ..	388	4	392
2. No. of cases in which Period I only provided	227	5	232
3. (a) No. of cases in which Period II only provided	21	—	21
(b) No. of such cases in which the doctor providing the services was in attendance at the confinement	5	—	5

(iv) EPILEPTICS AND SPASTICS

The Medical Officer of Health is also Principal School Medical Officer and Medical Officer to the Welfare and Children Committees.

Epileptics

Number in Colonies or Homes outside York (1 male, 1 female)	2
Number in Mental Hospitals (Naburn—13 males, 14 females)	27
Number in Mental Hospitals (Bootham—4 females)... ..	4
Number in Mental Hospitals (Brookwood Mental Hospital, Woking, 1 female)	1
Number in St. Mary's Hospital (including Bungalow and Acomb—1 male, 6 females)	7
Number in Part III (The Grange—4 males, 4 females)	8
Number at Home (17 males, 11 females)	28
Awaiting accommodation in Colony (1 female)	1
Awaiting accommodation in Part III	—
Working at Remploy	6
Known in other employment	6
Known to Ministry of Labour (signing)— 6 males, 3 females	9
Attending Welfare Department Handicraft & Social Centre	2
Others	4
TOTAL (36 males, 41 females)	77

Social Craft Centre—The Grange

A handicrafts and Social Centre was opened during the year at The Grange. This is a full-time Centre providing craft instruction and social facilities for blind and handicapped persons.

Spastics

Adults Working	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Adults Resident in The Grange	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Adults resident in Alne Hall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Adults in Hospital (temporary)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Adults at Home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Children at Home and receiving treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Children attending Mental Welfare Occupation Centre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Children attending Fulford Open Air School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Children attending ordinary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
TOTAL								30

Treatment Centre—89a The Mount

This was opened in 1954, and is giving treatment to about 23 York children and approximately a further 10 cases out of York. Money has been raised voluntarily and a grant given by the Rowntree Trust for the provision of equipment and a full-time physiotherapist. There is a part-time Speech Therapist and a full-time Play Therapist on the staff in addition to the full-time Physiotherapist. The Ambulance Service provides transport and a grant has been made by the Corporation.

(v) MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Routine Staff Examinations before appointments were made as follows:—
Health Department, 35; Welfare, 4; Treasury, 5; Architect's, 10; Castle Museum, 3; Art Gallery, 1; Education, 1; Children, 15; Public Library, 5; Housing, 3; Police, 12; City Engineer's, 5; Other Authorities, 10. TOTAL, 109.
Referred to Specialists ... Nil
Rejects or deferred appointments ... 2

The low incidence of abnormalities found, would suggest that a carefully worded questionnaire, with X-ray examination of the chest, might replace the routine medical examination.

(vi) METEOROLOGY

The following report has been furnished by the Yorkshire Philosophical Society:—

Statistics of Station:—Longitude 1° 5' W.; Latitude 53° 57' N.; height above mean sea level 56 feet.

The year was memorable for the long, sunny, dry days.

Rainfall.—Rain or snow fell on 143 days, of which 93 days had .04 of an inch or more. The total rainfall was 18.76 inches as against 28.15 inches for the year 1958, a decrease of 9.39 inches, and 6.07 inches below the average of 24.83 inches for the preceding 50 years. The wettest months were April, 3.09 inches, December, 3.04 inches and November, 2.83 inches. The driest months were September, 0.17 inches, February, 0.27 inches and August,

0·29 inches. There were five months when the rainfall for each month was less than one inch, and it was the driest September recorded in York. The heaviest fall of the year occurred on 26th July when 0·70 of an inch was recorded. The year 1959 had the lowest rainfall since 1953.

Temperature.—Temperature ranged from 88°F on 20th August to 21°F on 11th January; the range of temperature for 1959 being 67°F as against 66°F for 1958. Temperatures of over 80°F were recorded on a number of days during July, August and September. The mean temperature for the year (mean of max. and min.) was 51°F as against 48·8°F for 1958. August, 64·5°F and July, 64°F gave the highest means, and January, 33·7°F and February, 40·5°F, were the lowest.

Barometer.—A mean pressure of 1,015·3 millibars (29·98 inches) (1,000 millibars=28·53 inches of mercury at M.S.L. corrected for diurnal variations) has been recorded as against 1,013·1 millibars (29·92 inches) for 1958. February gave the highest mean with 1,031·4 millibars (30·46 inches) and December the lowest with 998·2 millibars (29·48 inches). The highest reading of the barometer of 1,044·5 millibars (30·85 inches) was taken on 17th February, and the lowest, 962·0 millibars (28·41 inches) on 27th October. The extreme range was therefore 82·5 millibars (2·44 inches) as compared with 64·2 millibars (1·90 inches) in 1958. All readings corrected to M.S.L.

Winds.—The winds observed at 9 a.m. G.M.T. were: S. 84; W. 56; N.W. 54; S.W. 40; S.E. 39; N. 29; E. 24; N.E. 39.

Thunder, Snow and Hail.—Thunder was heard on 9 days, as against 17 days in 1958; snow or sleet fell on 6 days as against 25 days, and hail was recorded on 2 days as against 3 in 1958.

Sunshine.—Sunshine, recorded at Bootham School, totalled 1,483·4 hours as against 1,238·8 hours in 1958, an increase of 244·6 hours on the previous year. It was the sunniest year since 1955, and January, with 77·4 hours, was the sunniest January on record. May, June and July had each more than 200 hours of sunshine, May being the highest with 246·0 hours.

(vii) PUREY CUST AND DISPENSARY FUNDS

The grant from the Purey Cust District and Dispensary Funds was again used to run chiropody clinics for aged and necessitous cases, and to provide a convalescent holiday for some for whom no facilities were available under other schemes.

(a) Chiropody Clinics have been held on four afternoons each week at the Health Services Centre, Duncombe Place. Nine patients are treated at each session of three hours. There has been an interval of two/three months between each patients' next appointment, and new patients have to wait approximately two/three months for their first appointment.

All patients are over 60 years of age, and pensioners. They pay 2/- for each treatment, and are very satisfied with the service, details of which are given below:—

	1959/60	1958/59	1957/58
No. of sessions	198	174	146
No. of treatments given	1501	1279	1109
New cases on register	171	141	74
Total cases on register	543	432	484
No. of patients conveyed by ambulance	148	134	90

(b) Convalescent Scheme

Twenty cases were sent for convalescent holidays under the Purey Cust Scheme. It has proved of great value to have access to a voluntary fund for patients suffering from incurable diseases, as these are not eligible to be sent to a Convalescent Home under the Authority's Scheme.

We would again like to express our thanks to the Purey Cust and Dispensary Committees for their help.

(viii) NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47

No cases were dealt with under the above section during the year. In one case a practitioner asked the Local Authority to intervene, but the patient was subsequently persuaded to go into hospital voluntarily.

(ix) FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND
PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

	Cause of Disability				
	Catar-act	Glau- coma	Retro- lental Fibro- plasia	Senile Macular degeneration due to arterio-sclerosis	Other
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section F.1 of Forms B.D. 8 recommends:—					
(a) No treatment ...	3	—	—	1	12
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical) ...	4	—	—	1	9
(c) Other treatment ...	1	2	—	—	9
(ii) Number of cases at (i), (b) and (c) above which on follow-up action have received treatment ...	1	—	—	—	2

(x) REHOUSING ON MEDICAL GROUNDS

The Housing Committee have allocated 12 houses a year for rehousing on medical grounds, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health. These are additional to allocations for rehousing cases of tuberculosis.

During the year, 129 cases were investigated by the Medical Officer of Health, and dealt with as follows:—

Rehousing recommended on medical grounds	12
Borderline (review after 6 months)	3
Exchange recommended on health grounds ...	20
Private exchange arranged	1
Rehoused without medical intervention ...	4
Allocated Festival Flat	1
Recommended rehousing on grounds of over-crowding	5
Pregnancy (not recognised by Committee as medical grounds)	5
No action	57
Pending	20
Application for name to be retained on list during temporary absence from City	1
TOTAL	129

“No action” includes 14 living in unfit property either due for demolition or Order pending.

APPENDIX

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE

I am indebted to D. Simon for the following report:—

The register of handicapped children under 5 years of age includes a total of 130 children, 9 of whom have 2 defects.

	No.	Born 1959	1958	1954-7
Abnormalities of C.N.S.	7	1	4	2
Asthma	7	—	1	6
Blind or partially blind	4	—	—	4
Eczema	2	—	—	2
Deaf and partially deaf	1	—	1	—
Diabetic	1	—	—	1
Epileptics	2	—	—	2
Hare lip and/or cleft palate	5	1	—	4
Heart	11	1	—	10
M.D.	13	—	—	13
Mongol	14	2	2	10
Orthopaedic	21	7	3	11
Spastic	3	1	—	2
Squint	38	1	4	33
Miscellaneous	7	—	3	4
Speech defects	3	—	—	3

Asthma. (7 cases)

In one case the onset of the disease followed measles. In another there had been a history of eczema and asthma developed at 2 years of age. One of the children attends the asthma clinic. the others receive treatment from their private practitioner.

Blind and Partially Blind

Four children include 2 congenital cataract born 1956 and 1958, a congenital malignant tumour, found at birth in 1955. The child was sent to Moorfields Hospital, London, for enucleation of affected eye at the age of 3 years and has been fitted with an artificial eye. The cause of defective vision in the remaining case was not determined but associated with mental defect.

Eczema. (2 cases)

Deaf and Partially Deaf

One child found with defective hearing at 1 year old in March, 1959, now fitted with a hearing aid.

Epilepsy

Two, one born in 1955 associated with mental defect and the other born 1956 improving.

Cleft Palate and Hare Lip

Five, in 1 case the palate only was affected. All children have had operative treatment.

Congenital Heart Disease

Of the 11 cases on the register, 1 born in 1958 is a normal dextrocardia, 2 are associated with mental deficiency. Two cases may require operative treatment later. Four cases were symptom-free but cardiac murmurs indicate that observation is required for a time.

Mental Deficiency

Thirteen, in addition to 14 mongols. As far as possible these children are cared for at home, with help in the form of periods in hospital or nursery to allow respite for the parents. Three children are on the waiting list for admission to Claypenny.

Orthopaedic

Twenty-one cases include 9 cases of talipes and 3 scoliosis requiring treatment.

Spastics

Three born 1955, 1956 and 1959. The 2 older children attend the Spastics Centre.

Abnormalities of Central Nervous System

Six cases spina bifida, 1 hydrocephalus with the following age distribution:—

			<i>Spina bifida</i>	<i>Hydrocephalus</i>
1954	...	...	1	—
1956	...	...	1	—
1958	...	...	3	1
1959	...	...	1	—

Two children have had operations and 1 is awaiting operation.

Speech Defects

Three cases between 3 and 4 years old, all of whom attend the Speech Therapist.

A number of miscellaneous defects not classified include 1 child with each of the following:—

- 1 Haemangioma of face, born 1958, treated at 3 weeks old and still under observation.
- 1 Adrenal neuroblastoma, born in 1955, presented at 6 weeks—now with partial paraplegia.
- 1 Congenital urethral defect, born in 1958, under observation.
- 1 Congenital defect of ureters.
- 1 haemophilia, born 1958.
- 1 congenital dermoid cyst, born 1957.
- 1 Funnel shaped chest, born 1957.

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